

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



Wanted: Propaganda Detector

CL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1938

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

A LETTER

"When my husband died he left absolutely nothing beside his good name except his life insurance policy of \$6,500. Without the policy I do not know what I would have done. I would either have had to have been completely dependent upon my brother or gone on relief.

"Of my three children, my eldest son is the only one working, and his small earnings would barely keep him alive if he had to depend upon them entirely. My second son just graduated from high school. Without the insurance policy he would not have been able to finish school. With the prospects now for young boys finding jobs he will not be able to help for some time. My daughter is only eleven and will be a dependent for many years.

"With the prompt payment of the policy all of the necessary funeral expenses were paid, as well as all the debts. The rest will gradually be used for living expenses. With careful management I hope to make it last for four or five years. By that time I hope that my boys will be in a position to take charge. I am glad that I did not have to burden my children with their father's debts and that they, at least, can start life with a clean slate and have a few years to learn independence."—Mrs. R. P. G.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

G. M. BUGNIAZET, President

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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Incorporated 1924

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

Published Monthly—G. M. Bugnizet, Editor, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible
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The first of each month is the closing date;
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Magazine Chat...

When we were a small child we used to fancy that we could dig down through the earth and reach China. There was essential mystery about the fact that under our infant feet there was another great country on the other side of the world.

The Electrical Workers' Journal has received a welcome and voluntary letter from the Antipodes. The letter is written by May Brodney, secretary of the Victorian Labor College.

"Miss Alice Henry, an Australian journalist who was for many years in America associated with labor journals, has kindly given me copies of your Journal from time to time.

"She claimed that the Journal was the best journal published by a union and I agree most heartily with her on its outstanding quality. I asked the secretary of the Victorian branch of the Electrical Workers' Union of Australia if he received it, and I passed on to him the copies I had. He does not receive it regularly but has had copies from an American now a member of his branch. I received from Comrade Henderson, the local secretary here, copies of the Australian journal which he thought you no doubt received in exchange from the federal office of the union in Sydney. But I am forwarding these under separate cover in case you do not see the Australian journal.

"I would be very grateful if you would consider placing us on the list to receive copies. It would be a valuable journal to workers and students of the College to study.

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Ball Park At Night

By George Witter Sherman

Here, where time is chronicled in innings,
Fair play is constitution of a world
That neither lives by predatory winnings
Nor, is by depressive cycles whirled.

This land is not kept green by bloody thinnings;
Here, where balls, not hand-grenades, are hurled,
The bourgeois day, with its perplexed beginnings,
Is all forgotten when the ball is twirled.

It is a green-clipped island in the night
Where athlete-heroes have the honoured places;
Beneath the clusters of electric light,
The moth-like players circle round the bases:

This world we cheer for shall we one day tenant,
All nations' flags exchanged for one bright pennant?



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

414

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1938

NO. 11

Wanted: Detectors of Propaganda

THE other day the inventor of the lie detector died. We would say too soon, inasmuch as one might wish, futilely, perhaps, that he could have invented a detector of propaganda. It is an accurate statement to declare that this is an age of organized lying. Such states as Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy and Stalin's Russia are erected upon a structure of colossal fabrication. These states propel into every country of the world emanations from their own lie factories, propel into the ether constantly a stream of propaganda until there is a question whether truth, as science and human judgment, can live at all. In a very real sense the struggle today is not only to preserve democracy but to preserve some semblance of truth as a foundation for a state.

This is a thesis that we have repeated often enough during the last 10 years in this publication but it can never be repeated too often inasmuch as one purpose of propaganda is to lull the human mind to sleep. Now more than ever the old slogan that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance takes on new meaning. We are aware in this office that even our organization is not free from the constant pressure of propaganda. Only the other day we had evidence of this. We received letters from widely separated sections of the United States which stated exactly the same misstatement in almost identically the same words. It would seem that quite unconsciously certain of our union members have been exposed to the same propaganda and have reacted as the propagandists hoped they would react.

HANDBOOK OF LIES

Hitler's Germany is the extreme example of a nation erected upon a fabric of lies. The ministry of propaganda is the largest building owned by the German government. The minister of propaganda is the most important official after the dictator. Hitler became a millionaire by the sale of his book, "Mein Kampf," which is nothing more than a handbook on how to corrupt the minds of the citizenship. Hitler frankly says that the way to control people is by telling "thundering big lies." People are, he says, trained well enough to detect the small lie but if you tell them colossal lies they cannot ferret these out. Here are some quotations from "Mein Kampf," the German Bible:

Note: There is an English edition of

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance" takes on new meaning in this age of specialized lying.

"Mein Kampf" (My Battle) which has been adjusted to a democratic people. It is very tame, and many of the more furious paragraphs have been omitted. The following have been translated directly from the German edition by a member of our staff:

"The magnitude of a lie is always a certain factor in making it believed, for the great masses of a nation are at the bottom of their hearts more apt to be merely demoralized than consciously and purposely bad. Consequently, in their primitive simplicity of mind, they more easily fall a prey to a big lie than to a small one, since they themselves often tell petty lies but would be restrained by shame from too big a one." ***

"We call a halt to the immemorial German march to the south and west of Europe and turn our glances toward the east. When we talk today of new ground and soil in Europe, we think only of Russia and the bordering states subordinate to it." ***

"The greatness of every powerful organization, as the personification of an idea, lies in a religious fanaticism in which it persists impatiently against other ideas fanatically convinced of its own right." ***

"In every movement the masses must be sifted into two groups, the adherents and the members. The work of the propaganda consists in gaining adherents. The work of the organization is to win members. When the propaganda has done its work of filling a whole people with one idea, the organization can work with a mere handful of people. The better the propaganda, the fewer people are needed in the organization. The work of the organization must be the battle (kampf) for power in order to make evident what the propaganda has taught." ***

"A movement which in a time of democracy will stick to the idea of a leader principle and its demands will with mathematical certainty overcome that

democracy and will win to power." ***

"Diplomacy must see to it that a people are not heroically overcome, but that a people are practically helped. Every means which helps to this is useful, and to fail to use any means is a breach of trust." ***

"For Germany there will be in the future only two alliances—with England, with Italy." ***

"Weapons do not decide; it is the will that decides." ***

"Human beings in respect to the acceptance of ideas which have no relation to their minds, but which usually unconsciously come to them can be reached not by the writer but only by the orator."

Such a leader is Hitler of Germany—a vain, posturing, self-confessed liar. Compare him for a moment with a man like Eduard Benes, the recently resigned President of Czechoslovakia. Read Eduard Benes' farewell address on his resignation. Note the calm, magnificent assurance of this disillusioned man as he stepped down from national leadership: "Because I am and will remain a convinced democrat, I think I am doing right to go now. It is true that we remain democrats and will co-operate further with our former friends, but we have to accustom ourselves to a new situation."

How could anyone in his right mind not instantly see the superiority of a man like Benes to the charlatan Hitler?

JAPAN JOINS PARADE

Japan as a fascist state has recently passed the protective surveillance law which is an effort to control the thoughts of Japanese citizens. Here the work of fascist censorship is carried on by police. Two students may be walking across a college campus; a plainclothes man steps up to them: "Show me what you are reading," he demands. Or a traffic cop asks a passerby carrying a brief case to disclose what he is carrying in his brief case. There is also a vast secret police in Japan to carry out the protective surveillance law. From 1933 to 1936 the police arrested 59,013 persons for having dangerous thoughts.

In Stalin's Russia this information is broadcast as a matter of course. Andrew

Smith, an American worker, wrote a book recently called "I Was a Soviet Worker." This was not published in America but was published in London by Robert Hale and Co. This is another one of those disillusioning stories written by American communists. It is even more desperately resentful of the Russian system than the books of Fred Beal or Eugene Lyons. Here is the report of a speech by an official orator in Russia on the United States:

"Comrades. I was anxious to see that great country, America, which boasts of having the greatest industrial development in the world. I thought that I would find the workers' condition just as wonderful. When I reached New York and I saw the high buildings, I thought I was in heaven. But when I got off the boat, I was very much disappointed. There were thousands and thousands of workers starving in the streets. I was shocked. Was this the rich America? You understand, comrades, why this is so. Because the capitalist bloodsuckers don't care for the workers who built up their factories, tall buildings and railroads.

BODIES, WHERE?

"I went with some Soviet officials to the parks, and what did I see? Starvation everywhere. People dying and the bodies piled up in heaps like logs, on the benches, on the ground, everywhere. Those who were still alive were lousy, filthy, ragged and barefoot. Near them, along the park, were long bread lines and soup lines. I could scarcely believe my eyes. Such scenes I did not see even in fascist Germany.

"I visited the Westinghouse factory, an electrical plant like ours. I have never seen such exploitation. For every two workers there is a boss standing at the machine telling the workers to 'hurry up.' That's the way the Americans say it.

"When the whistle blows for lunch, the workers do not go to their own res-

taurants as we do here. They have no money to buy any lunch. They sit around on some wooden boxes in the yard and chew on some old black bread which they take out of their pockets. This is all they have to eat. And I thought to myself, this is the great, rich America of which I have heard so much.

"Then I went to New Jersey. I saw men, women and children living in old shanties near the railroad tracks, ragged and starving. Everywhere in America it is the same.

"The street cars in America are empty. Think of it. They are not packed like ours. And do you know why? Because the workers do not have any money for car fare. They have to walk to work, sometimes it takes them an hour and a half or two hours."

Truly, the real battle today in the world



ADOLPH, THE FORMER SCAB PAPER-HANGER, BELIEVES THE WORLD RUNS ON PROPAGANDA

is truth against lies—accurate information against propaganda. Well might every good American worker pray nightly that someone would invent a propaganda detector.

The fact is, modern science has created new instruments for the broadcasting of propaganda. Instantly one's mind refers to radio. The official radio stations in Germany, Russia and Italy bombard the atmosphere with official propaganda constantly. Here in the United States the radio is a powerful instrument of education and has done a fairly good job of presenting all sides to any public question. On the other hand, there are those who believe that radio is rapidly replacing the press as a forum of public opinion. The radio is a more powerful instrument of propaganda because the ear appears to be more receptive to lies than the eye. When one reads alone, his judgment is not becalmed so much and he has a greater chance to be critical of what he is reading than one who casually listens to a speech from out the air.

We have pointed out before that certain advertising agencies have undertaken to put on whispering campaigns for their clients. This is a particularly insidious and vicious sort of propaganda, difficult to check and difficult to oppose. All of which leads us to remark that nothing takes the place of calm, well-informed citizens who can winnow lies from truth by force of their own thinking.

The uniform quality of all propaganda is the combination of emotional appeal with untruth. The untruth is attached to some great human sentiment like love of country, like sense of racial superiority, like hope of class domination—these, by flattering the individual, permit him easily to accept the lies that go with the sentiment. Hitler never could have risen in Germany if the defeated nation had not felt crushed with a sense of inferiority and had he not capitalized this

(Continued on page 620)

"Myrna Loy and Ice Cream Sodas"

WHEN "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," a satiric, hardboiled drama, opened in New York, it was reported that Heywood Broun bought three seats—one for himself, one for his wife and one for his lawyer. Broun did not sue Clare Boothe, the playwright, for libel, but it was generally reported that the columnist in the play was modeled on Broun. The columnist was held up to ridicule. This alone indicates decided shift in public opinion in the United States.

This is not all. Walter Winchell, who is known as the Broadway wisecracker interested in personal gossip, has done some of the most effective propaganda against fascism—particularly Hitlerism. He coined the word "ratzi" and was warned anonymously if he did not cease referring to the Hitlerites as ratzi, he would come to harm. He now mounts a platform to warn Americans that they have much to be thankful for. In his column of recent date, he says:

"The front pages of our newspapers in the last few years have acquainted most of us with the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship . . . A democracy, I mean, of course, as we know it over here . . . And so, don't fall for the phonies and counterfeits, who are doing all they can—to make you a communist or a fascist . . . And to get you to give up your established political order . . . These are some of the things you will have to surrender—if you do:

"(1)—Your right to worship as you please . . . (2)—Your right to employ whom you please, and your right to work for whom you please . . . (3)—The privilege of bringing up your children as you wish . . . In the dictator nations—Russia included—the children

are taken from their parents and trained to play with guns, instead of marbles or dolls . . . (4)—You become one of the herd, the mob—the servant of One Man and his gang—instead of remaining the captain of your soul . . . (5)—You will have to read books and newspapers that they write or edit for you—and you can't like it or lump it . . . You have to like it—or have your head knocked in . . . (6)—In a dictatorship, too, you can no longer enjoy the freedom of radio . . . I mean, hearing an impartial news commentator—or tuning him out—or disagreeing with him . . . Not only will they withhold the truth, but you won't be allowed to disagree with their lies! . . . And (7)—If you give up your American political heritage—then you will never again have the

Public opinion takes sharp shift away from communism and fascism. What of the liberals?

privilege of changing your mind about who should live in the White House, without risking the firing squad or concentration camp.



MISS LOY

Who epitomizes—let us say—the ideal of American womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. America—don't be fools—and don't be fooled . . . The next time the counterfeits try to sell you the idea of dictatorship—remember this! . . . They want to make America part of their scheme—we are their only threat! We have everything they haven't got—and everything they're against! . . . liberty, independence, tolerance, two beautiful oceans, Myrna Loy and ice cream sodas! . . . In case any of those chiselers are reading this now, this is for them . . . If you don't like waving the American flag—then why don't you wave goodbye to it?"

A more sober discussion of this whole problem of democratic ideology practiced in the face of totalitarianism occurs in "Common Sense," a radical magazine that hitherto has been leftist. This magazine

wants to know where American liberals have gone. It says:

"Another recent incident that threw much light on both liberalism and anti-fascism was the Dies Committee investigation. Most of the testimony of such people as John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. and J. B. Matthews of Consumers Research about communist activities in the United States was accurate. The revelation of the extent to which various anti-fascist organizations like the American

League against War and Fascism, now the American League for Peace and Democracy, are used by the communist movement for its own political purposes, contained no surprises for anyone at all active in or familiar with the left-wing movement in America. One may question the wisdom and the motivation of Messrs. Frey and Matthews in being so eager to assist an obviously fascist-minded red-baiter like Congressman Dies, under circumstances which can only frighten the middle class public mind into fascist reactions. But the liberals never stopped to weigh such considerations. They were stampeded into howling down the Dies investigation, asking for its suppression as a ridiculous waste of time, claiming the testimony all fabricated, in tones precisely reminiscent of the reactionaries' frightened denunciation of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee. They refused to consider any evidence that the anti-fascist movement may be as destructive of American liberalism as the fascist movement . . .

"It is here that the liberals justify their ungoverned animosity to fascism; you cannot be tolerant of those who would destroy the chance for tolerance; you cannot adopt a lib-

eral attitude toward Hitler, they say. Yet that they have been tricked into this dangerous position, which may end in a betrayal of their own liberalism to the god of war, is obvious from the fact that they are swift to defend and excuse the Soviet dictatorship. Their claim to be liberals rising in defense of freedom from totalitarianism is suspect so long as their heat is not likewise aroused against totalitarianism in the Soviet Union. At most they may justify their stand on the ground that the Soviet Union is moving toward democracy, whereas fascism is necessarily opposed to it. But usually this view is wishful rather than rational. Most of those who take the fanatic anti-fascist view have lost the power to reason—and therefore the right to call themselves liberals."

South Manfully Faces Own Problems

LABOR leaders in the South are beginning to speak of economic problem No. 1. They go into negotiations with employers quoting the President's Report on the Economic Conditions of the South.

Governor Richard Leche, of Louisiana, spoke at the American Federation of Labor convention at Houston, Texas, and aroused enthusiasm by his defense of the President's report. Governor Leche declared the President was right when he described the South as the nation's No. 1 economic problem. It was his view that the "Mason-Dixon line has been the Chinese Wall which has prevented the South from coming into its own." Governor Leche declared that since 1860 there had been a new kind of slavery in the South—slavery of the whites.

He described President Roosevelt's minimum wage and maximum hour law as the "second Emancipation Proclamation looking toward freeing white labor in the South." Governor Leche praised the American Federation of Labor as the "bulwark against attacks by those who oppress labor."

Moreover a group of southern businessmen and technical experts are scheduling a meeting in the South to discuss problems raised by the now famous report. The report appeared about two months ago as the publication of the National Emergency Council. It is a simple, brief description without propaganda of economic conditions in a great section of the United States. It reveals an area larger than most countries of Europe, chiefly owned by absentee owners and financiers, without enough capital to exploit its own rich resources, with low wages, little labor organization and a low standard of living.

Sections of the report follow:

Economic Resources

The birth rate in the South exceeds that of any other region, and the excess of births over deaths makes the South the most fertile source for replenishing the population of the United States. At a time when the population of the country as a whole is becoming stationary, there is a continuous stream of people leaving the South to work in other parts of the nation—greatly in excess of the corresponding migration to the South.

The South has more than 300 different minerals: Asbestos, asphalt, barite, bauxite, clays, coal, diamonds, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, lead, limestone, marble, mercury, phosphate rock, pyrites, salt, sand and gravel, silica, sulphur, zinc, and so on by the scores.

With less than 2 per cent of its seams so far tapped, the southeast contains a fifth of the nation's soft coal. It mines a full tenth of our iron ore annually, but it produces only slightly more than 7 per cent of our pig iron.

The South possesses approximately 27 per cent of the nation's installed hydro-

Reaction to President's report considered good. Labor's role.

electric generating capacity, although it produces only 21 per cent of the electric power actually generated. The region contains 13 per cent of the country's undeveloped hydroelectric power.

Nearly two-thirds of the nation's crude oil is produced in the South, and over two-thirds of our supply of natural gas comes from southern fields. In 1935 the South furnished about half of the country's marble output. Florida and Tennessee produce 97 per cent of all our phosphates, and Texas and Louisiana supply over 99 per cent of our sulphur.

In spite of this wealth of population and natural resource, the South is poor in the machinery for converting this wealth to the uses of its people. With 28 per cent of the nation's population, it has only 16 per cent of the tangible assets, including factories, machines, and the tools with which people make their living. With more than half the country's farmers, the South has less than a fifth of the farm implements. Despite its coal, oil, gas, and water power, the region uses only 15 per cent of the nation's factory horsepower. Its potentialities have been neglected and its opportunities unrealized.

Soil

Nature gave the South good soil. With less than a third of the nation's area, the South contains more than a third of the nation's good farming acreage. It has two-thirds of all the land in America receiving a 40-inch annual rainfall or better. It has nearly half of the land on which crops can grow for six months without danger of frost.

This heritage has been sadly exploited. Sixty-one per cent of all the nation's land badly damaged by erosion is in the southern states. An expanse of southern farm land as large as South Carolina has been gullied and washed away; at least 22 million acres of once fertile soil has been ruined beyond repair. Another area the size of Oklahoma and Alabama combined has been seriously damaged by erosion. In addition, the sterile sand and gravel washed off this land has covered over a fertile valley acreage equal in size to Maryland.

Water

The South is only now becoming aware of the fortune it has in its vast water resources—the value in transportation, power, fish, and game, and in health and recreation. It has just begun to consider the problems involved in conserving this many-sided resource, in curbing the destructive power of water and making it useful.

Population

The population of the South is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Its excess of births over deaths is 10 per 1,000, as compared with the natural average of seven per 1,000; and already it has the most thickly populated rural area in the United States. Of the 108,600,000 native born persons in the country in 1930, 28,700,000 were born in the southeast, all but 4,600,000 in rural districts.

These rural districts have exported one-fourth of their natural increase in sons and daughters. They have supplied their own growth, much of the growth of southern cities, and still have sent great numbers into other sections. Of these southerners born in rural areas, only 17,500,000 live in the locality where they were born, and 3,800,000 have left the South entirely.

Private and Public Income

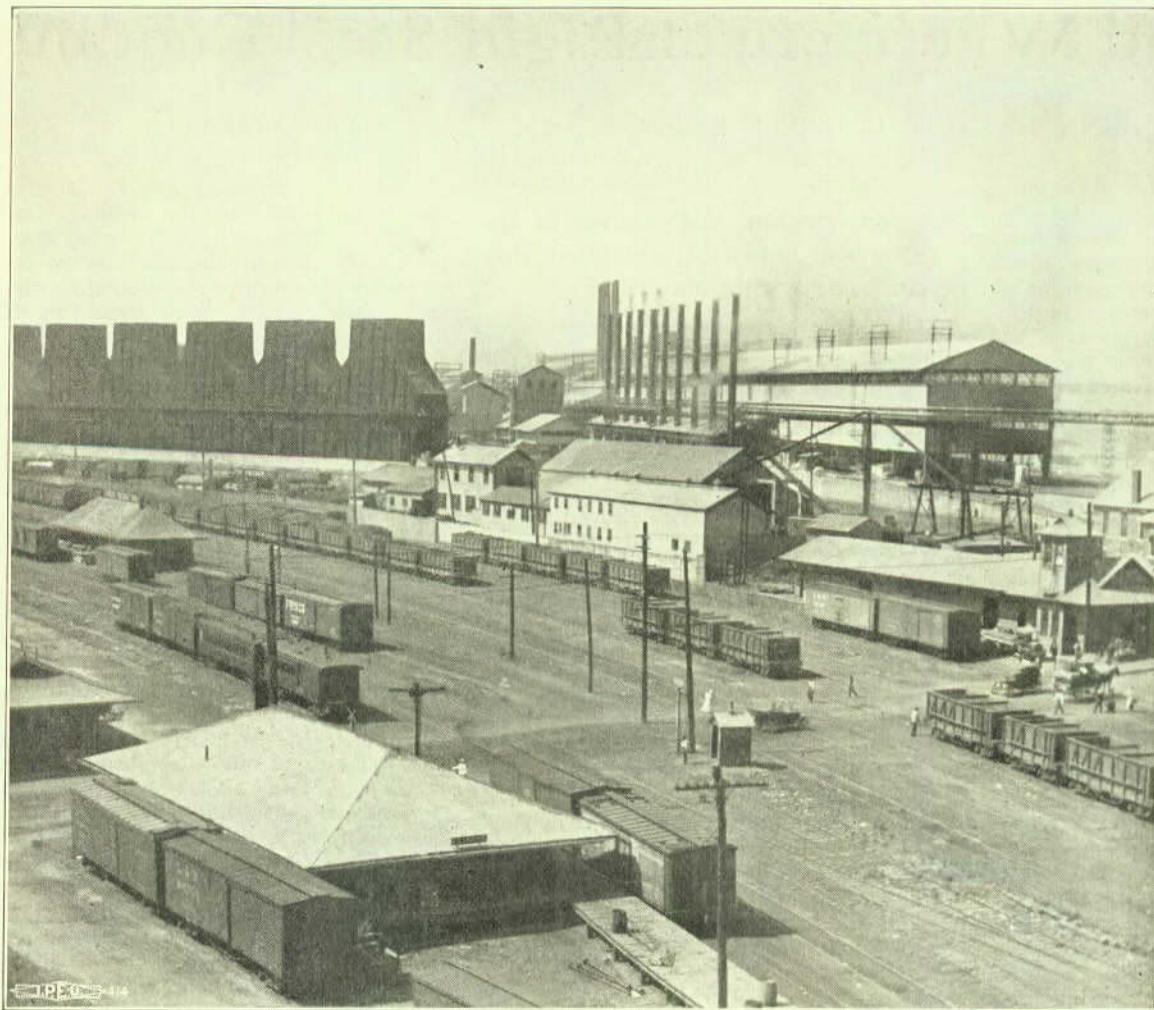
Ever since the War Between the States the South has been the poorest section of the nation. The richest state in the south ranks lower in per capita income than the poorest state outside the region. In 1937 the average income in the South was \$314; in the rest of the country it was \$604, or nearly twice as much.

Even in "prosperous" 1929 southern farm people received an average gross income of only \$186 a year as compared with \$528 for farmers elsewhere. Out of that \$186 southern farmers had to pay all their operating expenses-tools, fertilizer, seed, taxes, and interest on debt—so that only a fraction of that sum was left for the purchase of food, clothes, and the decencies of life. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that such ordinary items as automobiles, radios, and books are relatively rare in many southern country areas.

So much of the profit from southern industries goes to outside financiers, in the form of dividends and interest, that state income taxes would produce a meager yield in comparison with similar levies elsewhere. State taxation does not reach dividends which flow to corporation stockholders and management in other states; and, as a result, these people do not pay their share of the cost of southern schools and other institutions.

Education

In the rural regions of the South, particularly, there is a marked disparity between the number of children to be educated and the means for educating them. For example, in 1930 the rural inhabitants of the southeast had to care for 4,250,000 children of school age of the country's total, although they received an income of only about 2 per cent of the nation's total. In the nonfarm population of the northeast, on the other hand, there were 8,500,000 children in a group that received 42 per cent of the



MILLS LIKE THIS DOT THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

total national income—21 times as much income available to educate only twice as many children.

Health

Reports of one of the largest life-insurance companies show that more people in the southern area than elsewhere die without medical aid. The same company reported in a recent year a rise of 7.3 per cent in the death rate in the nine South Atlantic States, though in no other region had the death rate risen above 4.8 per cent, and in some sections it had declined.

Housing

The type of slum most usual in southern towns consists of antiquated, poorly built rental quarters for working people. The rows of wooden houses without any modern improvements, without proper sanitary facilities, and often without running water, are usually in congested areas and in the least desirable locations. Often they are next to mills or mines where the tenants work, or on low swampy land subject to floods and no good for anything else. They are usually far removed from playgrounds and other recreation areas. The southern slum has often been built to be a slum. It is simply a convenient barracks for a supply of cheap labor.

There is also extensive overcrowding in the southern town areas. In one-eighth of the dwellings there are more than one and one-half persons per room. In the United States as a whole only one-fourteenth of town houses are so crowded. In 19 southern cities recently studied over 40 per cent of all dwellings rent for less than \$15 a month or are valued at less than \$1,500, as opposed to 24.6 per cent for the 64 cities studied in the country as a whole. Only three of the southern cities had a smaller percentage of dilapidated houses than the national average. Five of the eight cities with over a quarter of their houses in bad condition were in the South; one of these had four out of 10 of its houses either in need of repairs or unfit for habitation.

By the most conservative estimates, 4,000,000 southern families should be rehoused. This is one-half of all families in the South.

Labor

As industries requiring a large proportion of skilled workers have been slow in developing, the unskilled industrial labor in the South is particularly hampered by the competition of unskilled workers from the farms who accept low wages in preference to destitution at home. Much of the South's increase in

industrial activity has been brought about by the removal of cotton goods manufacturing plants to the southeast from higher wage areas in New England. This backbone of southern industry ranks nationally as one of the low-wage manufacturing industries. In the South it pays even lower wages than elsewhere. According to 1937 figures, the pay for the most skilled work in this industry is about 12 cents an hour less in the South than the pay for the same work elsewhere. The figures for the cotton goods industry also show the large number of low-wage workers and the small number receiving high wages in the South. More than half of the workers in southern mills earn under 37.5 cents an hour, although in the rest of the country the industry employs less than 10 per cent at such low rates. In the South

less than one-tenth of the workers are paid more than 52.5 cents an hour, although one-fourth of the workers in the rest of the nation's cotton goods industry are paid above this rate.

In spite of longer working hours, the total annual wages show the same discrepancy. The average yearly pay per person in industry and business in the South in 1935 was \$865.41 as compared with \$1,219.31 for the rest of the country.

Low wages and poverty are in great measure self-perpetuating. Labor organization has made slow and difficult progress among the low-paid workers, and they have had little collective bargaining power or organized influence on social legislation. Tax resources have been low because of low incomes in the communities, and they have been inadequate to provide for the type of education modern industry requires. Malnutrition has had its influence on the efficiency of workers. Low living standards have forced other members of workers' families to seek employment to make ends meet. These additions to the labor market tend further to depress wages.

Women and Children

Child labor is more common in the South than in any other section of the nation, and several southern states are
(Continued on page 617)

Why and Wherefore of Rigid Steel Conduit

By A. PENN DENTON, Consulting Engineer, Rigid Steel Conduit Association

The Rigid Steel Conduit Association is composed of 16 companies. This association has made progress during the last five years in developing high standard products, in meeting the expanding needs of builders and house-owners, in protecting job opportunities of workers, and in becoming sound influence in the electrical industry. This paper was delivered at the annual meeting of the northwest section, I. A. E. I., at Spokane, and at the annual meeting of the southwest section at Long Beach, last month.

STANDARDIZATION — The reasons for it. Standardization has made it possible to produce a better product at a lower cost. It is for this reason that the rigid conduit manufacturers many years ago adopted the plan of manufacturing conduit to one standard following several years of experimentation with many types of conduit. This policy in manufacturing has contributed a definitely stabilizing influence in the distribution, installation and inspection of standard rigid steel conduit, and a corresponding economy of production. The need for standards in conduit and other wiring materials was early recognized in the National Electrical Code by the addition of construction requirements for the making of these materials, and in order to guide and safeguard wiring installations from the standpoint of fire and casualty hazards, the code requirements became the premises from which Underwriters' Laboratories developed their material standards, and one of the earliest of their standards prepared for manufacturers was that of rigid metal conduit.

Later, the rigid conduit industry, using the Underwriters' standard for rigid metal conduit as a basic specification, developed its own industry standards for standard rigid steel conduit, zinc-finished and enameled. These industry standards define the product as follows:

"Rigid steel conduit. Rigid steel conduit is a raceway specially constructed for the purpose of pulling in or withdrawing of wires or of cables after the conduit is in place, and made of mild steel pipe of standard weight and thickness permitting cutting standard threads, that has been cleaned of scale and rust, and has a metallic or an enamel corrosion-resistant finish."

This definition for approved electrical rigid steel conduit has been adopted as an American Institute of Electrical Engineers' standard and is so recognized by all interests which make, use and install this material as a wiring raceway.

Material and Workmanship. The material and workmanship in the manufacture of conduit are of the highest quality. Every tube used in the manufacture of rigid steel conduit is made of mild steel with a circular cross section

Mr. Denton, well known in the electrical industry, states the case for basic wiring materials.

sufficiently accurate to permit the cutting of clean, true threads. The seams of all tubes are carefully welded, after which the tubes are thoroughly cleaned before the application of the zincing or enameling processes.

A WORKMANLY PRODUCT

The character and fineness of the steel tube must also take into account its bendability. It must be free from hard spots and brittleness that are commonly found in water and other commercial pipe which is never bent on the job. Following the cleaning of the tube, its outside surface is covered by an oven-baked enamel or thoroughly protected against corrosion with zinc applied by the electro-galvanizing, the hot-dipping or the sherardizing process. The inside surface, if not protected by a zinc finish, is covered by a coating of enamel, the character and appearance of which shall be such that the conduit can be readily distinguished its entire length from ordinary pipe commonly used for other than electrical purposes. The enamel surface and zinc surface of the finished conduit must then have an even and smooth appearance and be of a uniform quality at all points of the length of the tube.

The carefully selected quality of the steel tube from which conduit is made today assures an electrical product of much higher standard and of inherently longer life than that of ordinary pipe which is used for non-electrical purposes.

Zinc Finish. The improved zincing process by any one of the three methods of zincing protects the steel against corrosion when the conduit is used in the most corrosive and damp locations. The zincing shall be of such extent, quality, and uniformity that a sample of rigid steel zinc-finished conduit will not show a fixed deposit of copper after four immersions of dips in a standard copper sulphate solution. This zincing requirement provides a zinc finish over the steel, giving twice as much protection as was provided on zinc-finished conduit made prior to January 1, 1935. Since the ability of zinc to resist corrosion is proportional to the thickness of the zinc finish, the present standard of zinc-finished conduit will more than double the life of conduit as formerly made when installed subject to the most extreme corrosive and atmospheric conditions.

Each length of conduit is threaded on both ends and carefully reamed so as to remove burrs and sharp edges formed by the cutting-off tool. If the threads are

cut before the zinc is applied, the surplus zinc is removed from the threads after zincing. Where the threads are cut after the zinc finish is applied, the threads are treated with a protective coating to prevent corrosion. All such treatment of threads shall not interrupt the electrical continuity through the coupling and fitting after the conduit is installed.

Rigid conduit couplings, elbows and nipples are made from the same high grade steel tubing as rigid conduit and are threaded, protected and treated in every way according to the requirements for rigid steel conduit, in so far as they apply.

Dimensional Requirements. The dimensional and weight requirements of rigid conduit have been most carefully worked out. Its length, weight, and wall thickness, including that of elbows, nipples, and couplings, are provided for in nominal dimensions with reasonable tolerances of plus or minus applicable to the required length and weight of each conduit size. The minimum wall thickness shall not be more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under the wall thickness specified in Table 1 of the industry standard. For nominal trade sizes one and one-half inches and smaller, the outside diameter at any point shall not vary more than one-sixty-fourth inch over nor more than one-thirty-second inch under the dimensions specified in Table 1 of the industry standard. For sizes two inches and over, the outside diameter shall not vary more than 1 per cent over or under the dimensions specified in the standard.

The pitch and form of threads of rigid conduit shall conform to the American (Briggs) standard for pipe threads. The number of threads per inch and the length of the threaded portion at each end of each length of conduit shall be as shown in Table 2 of the standard. Thread tolerances provide that for conduit up to and including two inches normal size, the threaded portions shall not vary from the standard dimensions by more than one and one-half turns either way when tested with a standard working gauge. For conduit over two inch nominal size, the threaded portions shall not vary from the standard by more than one turn either way when tested with the working gauge.

The perfect thread on conduit shall be tapered for its entire length, with the threads for sizes one-fourth inch to three-fourths inch inclusive made to a taper of three-eighths inch per foot, and for sizes one inch and larger the taper shall be three-fourths inch per foot. The standard conduit coupling shall be tapped straight.

Identification and Marking. The standard length of conduit with coupling in place is exactly 10 feet. This is a code

(Continued on page 618)

Economics Beneath Wages and Hours Board

THE Fair Labor Standards Act became a law on October 24. The Wages and Hours Board is now active—housed in the U. S. Department of Labor. Elmer F. Andrews is administrator. The board is operating upon a sharply curtailed budget. Congress appropriated but a small sum to get the board under way. The board is operating with a skeletonized staff. The general impression in Washington is that Administrator Andrews has moved and is moving with good sense and administrative tact.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in the last Congress. The law provides a maximum organization workweek of 44 hours during the first year of its operation, 42 hours during the second year and 40 hours after the law has been in effect two years. On and after October 24 no employer subject to the law will be permitted to pay an hourly rate of less than 25 cents. From October 24, 1939, this minimum wage shall be increased to 30 cents, from 1940, 35 cents, and from 1941 the hourly wage rate will be increased to 40 cents. Wage rates are set up by an industry committee consisting of an equal number of employers, workers and the public.

The philosophy behind the Fair Labor Standards Act is that good employers should not be penalized for being good. Investigation shows that in times of economic stress wage cutters and hours chiselers are rewarded by more business than the good employers. The gist of the investigation has been put succinctly by Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics:

RESULTS OF STUDY

"It was revealed by our investigation that the establishments that increased their hours most, usually fell below the average for hourly earnings. In other words, the plants that were paying the lower wages were the most prone to increase their hours, thus forcing their workers to depend upon a longer workweek rather than on wage rates for maintaining their weekly incomes.

"It was discovered as a result of this investigation that the gains in business as measured by the man-hours of employment in individual establishments were greatest in the establishments that lowered their wages the most.

"I would like for the purpose of the record, to give a few examples of what happened in specific industries as the result of the lowering of wages.

"In the cotton-garment industry, of 177 establishments that reported to the

New agency became active October 24. Administration moves tactfully. Embarrassed by lack of funds.

bureau in May of 1935 and a year later in 1936, the total number of man-hours worked increased from 938,000 in May, 1935, to 1,068,000 in May, 1936. This was a gain of 13.9 per cent in actual num-

previously. In the establishments that reduced hourly earnings from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent the number of employees declined; but in the plants that cut their wages by more than $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the number of employees increased by 34 per cent and the average weekly earnings decreased from \$10.88 to \$8.23. The volume of business done by the firms that cut their wages by 37 per cent or more increased by over 60 per cent. In other words, the firms that did not cut their wages lost business, and the firms that cut their wages 37 per cent or more increased the actual amount of business as measured in man-hours of employment for their workers by about 60 per cent.

"We find very definitely in the cotton garment industry that over this period of time the business went to the wage cutter.

"A second instance is the silk and rayon industry. In the silk and rayon industry the firms reporting to the bureau, 144 in number, increased the man-hours of employment from about 1,150,000 to about 1,190,000, which means a 4 per cent gain in the actual man-hours worked. However, the number of workers employed actually fell by 1.3 per cent and the weekly earnings of the wage earners fell by 1.4 per cent. Workers in the silk industry suffered certain immediate and obvious losses in the period under consideration.

"To begin with, 1.3 per cent of the number who had jobs in April, 1935, did not have jobs a year later. In the second place, those who had jobs earned each week a few cents less than they did in 1935, but they worked almost two hours more per week. Their average hourly earnings fell from 45.06 cents to 43.1 cents, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

The Chairman: "May I ask you a question there?"

Mr. Lubin: "Surely."

The Chairman: "That would indicate that an increase of hours of those particular workers, if I gather that correctly, did not increase the amount of production necessarily?"

Mr. Lubin: "It may have, but what happened was you cut your wage rate and increased the hours, and by the end of the week, after working more hours, the worker had less money than he had previously."

Senator Ellender: "That increased production, did it not?"

Mr. Lubin: "In terms of hours, production was increased."

Senator Ellender: "And that is why the business also was increased, because they were able also to sell cheaper?"

(Continued on page 620)



ELMER F. ANDREWS
Administrator
Who shoulders manfully a big job.

ber of hours worked in the industry. But the number of people who were employed in that industry increased only about 2.5 per cent. The hourly earnings were cut so that despite the fact that the men in the plants worked 13.9 per cent more hours, the actual pay roll fell 1.2 per cent.

"These changes were accompanied by drastic shifts of business within the industry.

"Twenty-three establishments either maintained their wages or did not decrease them by more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These firms that maintained their wages or hardly cut them dropped $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their workers and worked 5 per cent fewer man-hours than they did the year

How Kansas City Handles Re-Inspection

By LEO J. McCORMICK, Chief Electrical Inspector

BUILDING inspection departments have unfortunately become thought of by the public at large as enforcement agencies governing and regulating the construction of new building projects. If this statement is doubted, I would recommend that you make a survey of the buildings of a score or more years old in your own city.

Actually, of course, inspection departments are for the purpose of maintaining, at all times, conditions safe to life and property and for the general welfare of the community. Most building codes I have been privileged to read are written clearly in this respect, but it has been hard to get Mr. Public to see it that way. If this statement is challenged I would merely ask the question, what is holding back electrical re-inspection in most cities? Mr. Public just hasn't wanted it and has talked against it to the "City Dads" as being a "lug" on business. In kinder words, Mr. Public hasn't looked upon safety as we inspectors have and perhaps some of us are to blame in not recognizing this and talking to the public in language they can understand. The inspectors' job can be much more effective, more helpful to the public and a happier calling for us if we recognize the human side in making re-inspections.

During the past few lean building years we have all witnessed the struggle that industries have been put to in keeping worn-out plants in operation, as normally new ones would have replaced them. They have sought to keep down expenses by making unwise changes themselves and it is not hard for any inspector to realize just what conditions are without making any re-inspection whatsoever. While we know all these things, it seems necessary to have actual facts before appropriations for a broad re-inspection plan can be sought. Likewise it is well that we have some evidence of its effect on Mr. Public, of whom I have been speaking, and, of course, a rough outline of how it is to be operated. These things arrested my thought for some time but I was seriously handicapped for manpower and the problem of gathering facts presented a difficult task. About the first of the year it seemed possible to sandwich in the additional work of getting together the data which seemed necessary. In order to get the facts and let the public have them in the form I

Better public relations result, and there is more work.

felt would do the greatest amount of good, re-inspection forms were designed; one for residential and another for industrial. The printing on the bottom of these reports has been the success of our re-inspection, which reads as follows: "This inspection is made as a courtesy and service for the safety to life and property by the electrical inspection bureau without cost to you. All repairs must be made by a licensed electrical contractor." From my experience in making many of the re-inspections, the fact that the survey is made on the basis of a "courtesy and service" has an almost electrifying effect as it seems that Mr. Public has grown to feel that all inspections, by the several authorities making them, are made on the basis of criticism and/or an immediate fee or sometimes "lug." The owner is immediately pleased to give the inspector an opportunity of *selling* the idea of safety rather than the old idea of *telling them*. In other words, you can tell them but that won't always sell them and you immediately have a fight on your hands. A copy of the re-inspection (or better, let's start referring to it as a survey) is left with the owner, without condemnation warning, but with the suggestion that the conditions be taken care of for his personal gain. The inspector is always thanked for the courtesy and service he has rendered and thereby public relations are immediately bettered.

LAYMEN'S CO-OPERATION RECEIVED

The next point I think of as being important is that the owner's attention is

called to the fact that all alterations and repairs must be made by a licensed electrical contractor. Many plants doing their own extension work do so through ignorance of the law. This notation brings up opportunity for discussion or at least, in an inoffensive way, directs attention to the fact that this is a legal requirement.

It will be further noted that the entire report is of a non-technical nature and with the written comments of the inspector make it an easy one for the layman to understand. There are parts that can be improved on and they certainly will be as reprinting becomes necessary. Starting from absolute "scratch" I was satisfied that the report would give us what we were after. At this writing we have summarized re-inspection of 67 residential and 151 industrial and commercial re-inspections; you are probably interested in some of our findings and in giving them to you I will only hit the high points.

Averaging the defects found in residences we found that:

Each home contained 1.7 unsafe extension cords.

Each home contained 1.9 unapproved or misused sockets.

Every other home used over-sized or tampered fuses.

Every other home had an unapproved outlet placed in the floor.

Every third home had cords tacked along the baseboards.

That each home had an average of six electrical defects.

A summary of the defects found in industrial establishments is somewhat harder to arrive at, but we did establish the following startling facts:

That 38 per cent are doing their own electrical work.

That 58 per cent are using improperly fused, tampered or oversized fuses.

That 32 per cent of the panels are overloaded.

That each place had an average of 3.3 unsafe extension cords.

That each place had 2.47 motors improperly connected.

That there was an average of 5.02 sockets in misuse.

That there was an average of 12.07 defects per establishment, counting only the types of defects I have just mentioned.

I mention these conditions for the purpose of emphasizing (Continued on page 606)



STREET IN KANSAS CITY

When Pension Arrives, Try Trailer Voyage

By FRANK W. HALLIN, Veteran I. B. E. W. Member

MOST people seem to think that "when my ship comes in" they will climb aboard and sail out toward the blue horizon and travel to strange and delightful lands, beautiful coral isles, sun-shine and sandy beaches.

If I hadn't known by much experience that ships make me sick, even before they leave the dock sometimes, I would probably have thought of my retirement in that manner also. Liking travel and finding it expensive in the usual, stop

Brother member recounts interestingly his leisurely trip through the West visiting ex-canal diggers.

looked forward to coming to California like a lot of people look forward to heaven. It really is the "land of promise," in fact they will promise you, out here, \$100 per

month, \$30 every Thursday or \$200 per month after 50 years of age. If that isn't the land of promise then I do not know the meaning of the words.

This is not a tale of politics, economics or labor or the many things that beguile and rile up the people. Having spent most of my active years in the labor move-

ment of the country and knowing how slowly real progress is made I am not going to be misled by politicians' promises in order to get office and then dish up a lot of alibis afterwards. This is an account of how a working man spends his time after doffing the old harness.

Having plenty of time, I decided, and then convinced my better half (which is another story) that we would furnish the

home in Alhambra, live in it long enough to feel settled down and then take out two years for the first trip to see this western country at leisure. Our home is on Commonwealth Street, a perfectly appropriate name after we have all been reduced to common denominators in the matter of wealth. No prognosticator can ever scare me with the fear of a deluge in the future. After the past eight years I feel like a fullfledged "delugee" and competent to meet any disasters.



Crater Lake is a deep indigo blue. The drive around the edge is 35 miles.

every night in some different motor court or hotel method, I was put to it to satisfy my travel desires after retirement.

But if an industry ever "advented" at an opportune time for me it was the trailer industry. It seemed like the answer to a maiden's prayer in that it was so fervently received. Here was the ideal answer to my problem, travel as you wish, sleep in your own bed, when you happen on a place you like, stay as long as you wish.

Maybe some people's idea of retirement is going to Europe and inspecting the ruins, monarchial and architectural, but for me, although I had traveled through most of the states before going to Panama in 1912, I still wanted to see my country through rose-colored glasses. Sometimes, maybe new inventions are a problem, but anything that provides the average dub with the opportunity of enjoying travel like the rich is not in that category.

Like most ex-canal diggers I had



DAD'S PLACE IS A PARADISE FOR FISHERMEN

THE "VOYAGE" BEGINS

So on a bright and sunny morning, the seventh of May, 1936, we started out with the Pasatiempo hitched to the car, with no destination. That is the beauty of being retired, this business of a few weeks vacation when you rush like mad to cover the earth or a great portion thereof is not my idea of living. That is something that the American people should learn. How to live easily. If they could all spend 10 years or so in the tropics it would be a good idea, for although we make fun of the manana countries, one will have to admit that they know how to take it easy and not rush madly to the grave.

The coast highway from Los Angeles to Puget Sound is one long series of delightful curves, with the sea on one side and beautiful country on the other. You travel slowly and see things long enough to allow them to make an impression on your mind instead of the swift magic

(Continued on page 605)



THE RETIRED MAN'S PARADISE

A. F. of L. Reaffirms Faith In Democracy

THE eyes of America turned to Houston, Texas, last month as the American Federation of Labor met at its annual convention. Dramatic situations were played up by the daily press—personalities, clashing philosophies, demands, threats. The real story is best understood by those not actually present at Houston, by studying the minutes of the convention and the report of the A. F. of L. executive council. Seen from this distance the characters and action are revealed as part of a virile but not dis-harmonious scene.

What happened at Houston was that the American Federation reaffirmed faith in itself as an organization, and in the American form of government, the American nation, of which it believes itself to be a permanent part. The actions of the convention reiterated the grim determination of the federation to stick to its straight course.

But to the delegates and those who followed the action closely, there were many revelations of reasons why this particular course had become the only roadway the federation could possibly choose.

In making his opening address, President William Green offered this formulation:

"We believe in collective bargaining, in organization of the workers, and we want to establish here in America a condition where men may exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively, free from intimidation and coercion. We extend an invitation to employers of the country to accept that well-developed, modern philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. We appeal to them to stop making warfare through their organized agencies upon organized labor and upon organized labor's industrial and economic philosophy. We believe in private ownership, the right of management to own and control and manage their property. We believe they should

Guiding principle of half-century pervades Houston convention and action thereafter.

earn a fair return upon their investment, but at the same time we demand that they accord to labor the right that we guarantee to them or are willing to concede to them—the right of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, to speak through their chosen representatives and to be paid a wage as high as industry can afford and that will keep the workers of the country in decency and in comfort."

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reporting a member-

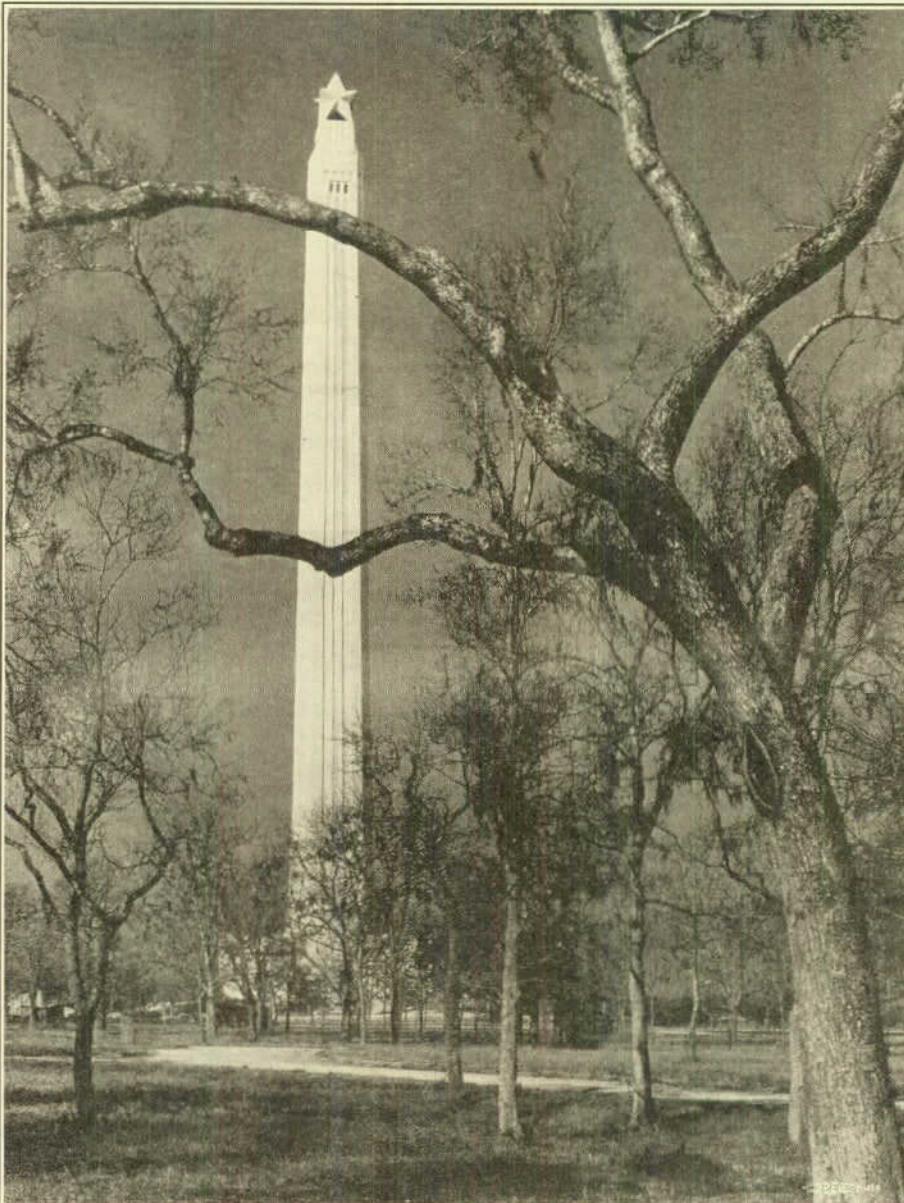
ship of 175,000, took fifth highest place among federation affiliates according to numerical strength. Leading the list was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs which jumped from 210,900 in 1937 to 309,200 in 1938, having been granted jurisdiction over gas station employees; the Carpenters with 300,000 members; the Machinists with 190,100 on the rolls; and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees with 175,900 members. The Hodcarriers and Common Laborers forged ahead into sixth place, showing an increase in the past year from 99,600 members to 147,700.

Although gaps in the list showed where unions affiliated with the C. I. O. had been dropped from the count, membership in loyal organizations had climbed so rapidly that a gain of nearly three-quarters of a million members was registered in 1938, bringing the total to 3,623,087, the highest peak since the boom years of 1920 and 1921.

During the 12 months ending August 31, 1938, charters were issued to four national and international unions, the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers; the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers; the International Spinners' Union; and the Progressive Mine Workers of America International. To central, local trade and federal labor unions 624 charters were issued.

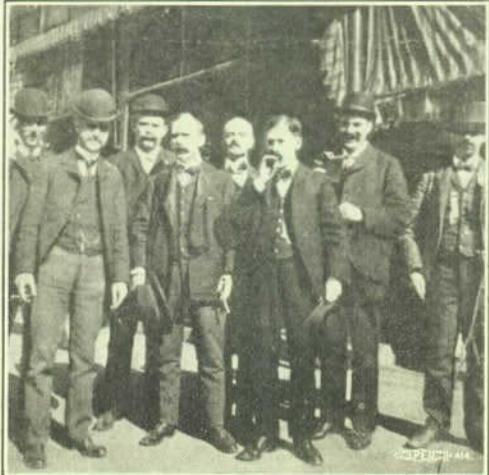
Almost every national and international union in the A. F. of L. showed an increase in membership, but it was particularly marked in the case of some organizations chartered during 1937. The Cleaning and Dye House Workers tripled the membership they had reported at the last convention, as did the United Wall Paper Crafts, while the Pocketbook and Novelty Workers showed 20 times the membership they had reported last year.

The convention voted to continue the
(Continued on page 616)

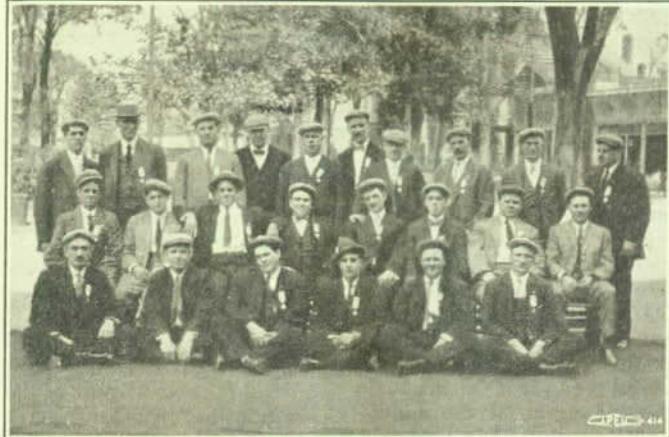


SAN JACINTO MEMORIAL SHAFT AT SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND NEAR HOUSTON

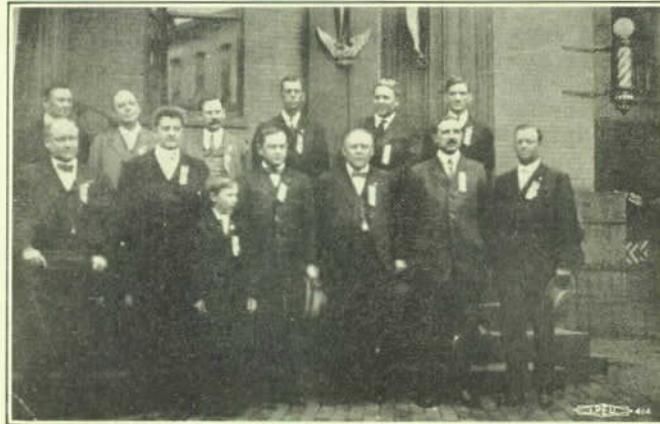
I.B.E.W. PIONEERS



One of the earliest informal pictures in the Brotherhood's pictorial history. Delegates to the St. Louis Convention of 1901, left to right: 1. Frank Godwin, 2. Thomas Ryan, 3. Not Identified, 4. Charles Condon, 5. Weissinger, treasurer of the I. B. E. W. in 1903; 6. George W. Whitford, L. U. No. 3, now International Executive Council member; 7. James Morrison, of L. U. No. 3; 8. J. T. Kelly, first Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood.



Chicago's delegates to the International Convention at Rochester in 1911. Left to right, back row: J. F. Cullerton, J. J. O'Brien, James Lamb, H. W. Raymond, Ray McElhaney and C. M. Paulsen, all of L. U. No. 134; S. J. Fay, L. U. No. 381; W. J. Fraider, L. U. No. 49; John L. Collins and F. Hoban, of L. U. No. 9. Second row: D. L. Bernard, Joe Allender, C. L. Hampton, of L. U. No. 134; John F. Nichols, L. U. No. 376; L. Whaley, of L. U. No. 134; James P. Boyle, L. U. No. 376; J. O'Connell, P. F. Sullivan, both of L. U. No. 134. Front row: S. A. Grimblot, J. J. Ryan and Ray Cleary, of L. U. No. 134; O. H. Lutman, of L. U. No. 282; F. A. Singer and J. W. Yount, both of L. U. No. 9.



Twenty-three years ago, a group of International Officers attending the convention at St. Paul, Minn., in 1915. Back row, members of the International Executive Council. Three of these veterans still hold their posts in the council. Left to right: Frank L. Kelly, L. U. No. 103; H. M. Scott, L. U. No. 82; George W. Whitford, L. U. No. 3; Frank J. Swor, L. U. No. 59; H. W. Raven, L. U. No. 134; M. P. Gordan, L. U. No. 5.

First row: J. P. Noonan, L. U. No. 2, international vice president; William A. Hogan, L. U. No. 3, international treasurer; Charles P. Ford, L. U. No. 247, international secretary (and son); Frank J. McNulty, L. U. No. 52, international president; G. M. Bugnazet, L. U. No. 419, international vice president; Louis C. Grasser, L. U. No. 404, international vice president



Charles M. Paulsen, of L. U. No. 134, Chicago, now chairman of the International Executive Council (center of picture), symbolizes the electrical worker in early days of the Brotherhood, proud of the emblems of his craft.

Don't Skip: This Page Looks Dull But Isn't

Charts and tables by M. A. Cosmey, research assistant.

FOR nearly eight years now the members of the I. B. E. W. have been keeping weekly records of the actual amount of work which they obtain. Once a year these records are summarized by the local unions and the results sent in to the I. B. E. W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT in the International Office. Statistics of this type, based upon employment experience, are coming to be recognized more and more as of vital importance to labor organizations. As far as we know the I. B. E. W. was the first labor union to adopt a system of keeping actual employment records.

Annual reports for the year 1937 are still drifting in to the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, but the great majority of them have now been received. On the basis of reports received up until the middle of October, 1938, we find that I. B. E. W. members as a whole averaged an 11 per cent increase in employment during 1937 over 1936.

Reports covering 13,142 members show that they performed a total of over 21,792,000 man-hours of work at the trade last year. This was an average of 1,658.3 hours of employment per worker, or the equivalent of 207 full eight-hour days' work for the year, as compared with 187 full days' work per member in 1936.

| | Average No. of Hours Worked | Average No. of Days Worked |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1931 | 931.3 | 116 |
| 1932 | 738.2 | 92 |
| 1933 | 822.1 | 103 |
| 1934 | 967.7 | 121 |
| 1935 | 1,240.8 | 155 |
| 1936 | 1,493.0 | 187 |
| 1937 | 1,658.3 | 207 |

Summarizing as a group the reports submitted by our inside local unions, we find that members engaged primarily in the construction branch of the electrical trade averaged 1,506 hours of work apiece, or 188 full days in 1937, as against 162 days in 1936. In 1933 inside wiremen averaged only 64 days' work, according to our records—a fact which emphasizes the complete standstill to which the construction industry came during the depression. Labor economists generally agree that in normal years, after allowances have been made for holidays, Sundays, and rainy or inclement weather, building trades workers obtain approximately 200 days' work during the year. With respect to electrical wiring, much of which is done indoors, protected from interruptions due to poor weather, this figure should be somewhat higher.

Unique local union research begins to pay big dividends. Review of eight years of economic book-keeping.

UTILITY AND BUILDING CONTRASTED

As usual, I. B. E. W. members engaged in the electric utility branch of our trade experienced more stable employment than did our members dependent upon the building trades. Combining the reports of outside, lineman, electric power and light and utility locals, we learn that members in the public utility field averaged 239 days' employment in 1937, as against 247 days in 1936 and 188 days in 1932 (the worst year of the depression for our utility members). We are distressed to note that there was a slight falling off of employment among this group in 1937 over 1936—a drop of approximately 3 per cent.

It is quickly seen that the average number of days' work for members attached to the power and light industry in their worst year (188 days) exactly equalled that of inside wiremen in 1937, the best year for our building trades group since the depression. Despite the fact that the employment of our insidemen has nearly trebled in the four years following 1933, it is apparent that the construction industry is still in a very depressed condition.

The F. W. Dodge Corp. publishes periodically the total value of building construction contracts awarded in 37 states of the country. These figures are recognized as one of our best barometers of conditions in the construction industry. They reveal the industry's failure to have recovered its lost volume.

| Construction Contracts Awarded (37 states) | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1928 | \$6,628,300,000 |
| 1929 | 5,750,800,000 |
| 1933 | 1,255,700,000 |
| 1937 | 2,917,800,000 |

The I. B. E. W. has always used the 40-hour week, the 160-hour month (40x4) and the 1,920-hour year (160x12) as representative of "full-time" employment for its members. Actually the annual figure is somewhat short of the maximum employment possible in a given year, as it is based upon only 48 weeks (12x4) to the year, instead of 52.

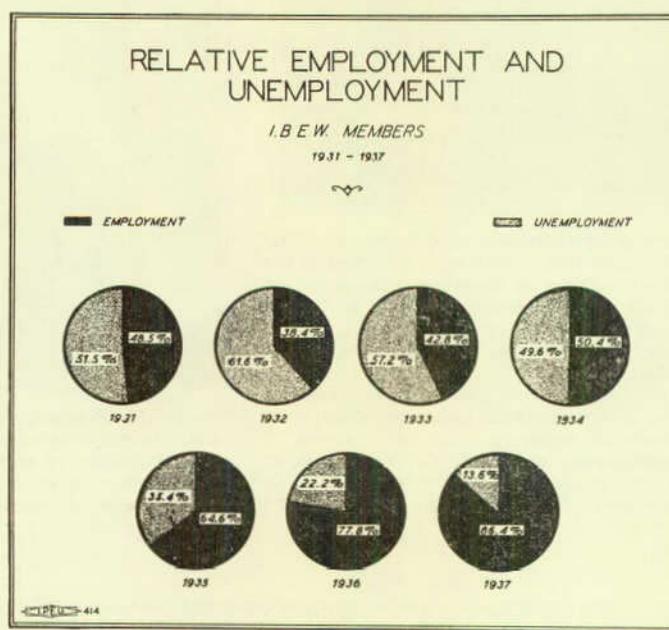
This figure was adopted because it was felt to strike a fair balance between the employment experience of our Brothers in the building trades, who normally work less than 48 weeks even in good years, and our members in the public utility and other fields who normally work the whole year around. Such a compromise, we believe, represents the picture for the I. B. E. W. membership as a whole. The 1,920-hour year is equivalent to 240 full working days. Fifty-two weeks of five days each would give a maximum work-year of 260 days, from which allowances would have to be made for holidays, vacations, etc.

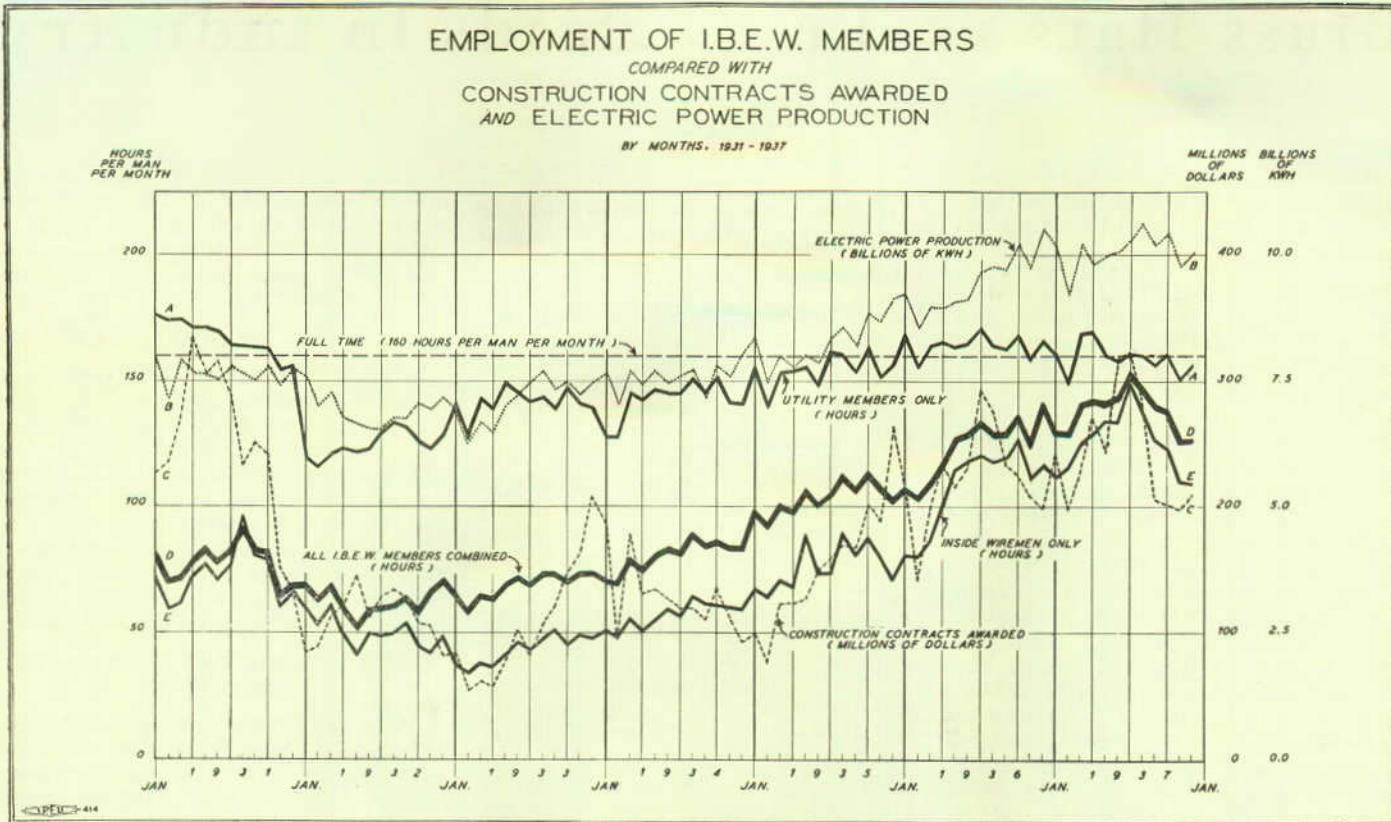
On the 1,920-hour basis the records for all reporting members indicate that our organization as a whole attained an average of 86.4 per cent of full employment for 1937. Past records show the following employment and unemployment ratios (see also the diagram on this page):

| | Per Cent Employed | Per Cent Unemployed |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1931 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| 1932 | 38.4 | 61.6 |
| 1933 | 42.8 | 57.2 |
| 1934 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 1935 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| 1936 | 77.8 | 22.2 |
| 1937 | 86.4 | 13.6 |

We are gratified to note the substantial increase in employment for the I. B. E. W. as a whole, although, as we have already seen, the improvement was not general, utility employees having experienced a 3 per cent decline in work opportunity.

Our averages for the year 1937 would have been considerably greater had not a second business recession set in, in the middle of last year. We began the year with an average employment ratio equaling 81 per cent of our theoretical full-time (160 hours per man per month) for January and rose to a peak of 96 per cent for the month of July; but the potential boom was short-lived. With the turn of the business cycle in August our employment tumbled rapidly to an average





of only 79 per cent during November and December.

How much of this mid-summer rise and subsequent decline might be attributed to normal seasonal fluctuations cannot be hazarded with any degree of accuracy. Because of the abnormal irregularities caused by the depression throughout the period for which our members have kept their employment records (1931-1937), it has been inadvisable to compute what the seasonal trend for normal years would have been.

REVEALS DEPRESSION DIP

The construction industry has always been particularly sensitive to changes in general business conditions. Throughout the first half of 1937 the employment of our inside wireman members continued the steady climb which had started in the spring of 1933 and had continued thereafter without major interruption, other than seasonal winter dips. But in the latter half of 1937 the second or "little depression" set in; construction employment plunged precipitately from a peak of 93 per cent of "full-time" in July to a low of 68 per cent in December. Average construction employment for the year was 78 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent for 1936.

On the accompanying graph have been plotted the average number of hours of work obtained by inside wiremen (Curve E) for every month from January, 1931, through December, 1937. A decided mid-summer bulge, at least partly due to seasonal activity, will be noted in 1931 (before the full, disruptive influence of the great depression made itself felt) and in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Similar curves representing the average employment, per worker, have been graphed for our members engaged in the electric power and light industry (Curve A) and for all reporting I. B. E. W. members combined (the heavy Curve D). At the left edge of the chart will be found the vertical scale along which is measured the average number of hours of employment obtained per month by members in each of these three classifications.

For the purpose of comparing our I. B. E. W. data with authoritative figures on the construction and the electric utility industries, we have also plotted on the chart, in dotted lines, the F. W. Dodge Corporation's data on the total monthly value of building construction contracts awarded in the 37 states from which it collects reports (Curve C), and the total monthly production of electric power in the United States, as published by the Federal Power Commission in Washington, D. C. (Curve B).

The vertical scales for Curves B and C are to be found at the right-hand side of the chart. The value of contracts awarded is measured in millions of dollars per month and power production in billions of kilowatt hours.

Studying the curves C and E together, representing the F. W. Dodge and the I. B. E. W. data on the construction industry, we see that the value of contracts awarded fluctuates more violently than does employment—as is to be expected, since the letting or not letting of contracts is not subject to the stabilizing influences affecting a job in actual progress, but rather follows the desires and opinions of the builder. We also see that the two curves, C and E, move up and down together, following the same general

trend. And finally we note that in 1937 the drop at the end of the year more than wiped out the gains made during the first half of the year, putting a temporary end to the recent upward progress of the building industry.

Since the general trend had been upward, and since the two curves (as well as Curves A, B and D) ended in a worse, or at least no better, condition at the close of the year than at the beginning, we conclude that the declines which they experienced must have been something more than a normal seasonal drop with the arrival of colder weather. In other words, there had been a definite change in the direction of the business cycle. Looking back now from 1938, we do not believe the cyclical change to be more than a short recession.

As we might expect, all five curves tended to experience a dip as they passed over a month of February—the shortest month in any year. Employment in the utility industry (Curve A) maintained a steadier keel, on the whole, than in the building trades.

VALIDITY OF UTILITY RECORD

This is the first time that we have published our data on the work records of public utility members for the year 1931, since but a few locals in this classification made annual reports for the first year. It was not until 1933 that the International Office seriously endeavored to obtain work statistics from this branch of the trade. The first two years of operation of our employment-record system were experimental, at best, and it is with some hesitancy that we publish the figures for utility members for either of the years

(Continued on page 621)

Brass Hats vs. Level Heads In Industry

By ARTHUR E. SUFFERN, Economist

Arthur E. Suffern has for years studied and written widely on collective bargaining. He is the author of several well-known books.

PERHAPS nothing is of greater concern to industry at the present time than constructive relations between employers and employees. The human factor is increasingly recognized as important as the other productive factors, if not more important. Repeated experiences show that the attitudes of employers and employees and the procedure they have for governing their relations are quite as important as the capacity for efficiency of the individuals concerned.

Why are we just beginning to appreciate these facts? And why is there so relatively little use of these facts that have been learned by progressive employers? Of course, employers have been comparatively slow about the adoption of inventions in machines and processes. But they have been still slower about adopting what we may call inventions in human relations in industry. When workers begin to organize and demand collective relations in industries which have been unorganized, why are the employers in unorganized industries so slow about trying to find out how some employers have established successful and profitable collective relations with their employees?

If we are frank, I think we shall have to admit there is something about the ownership and control of the productive facilities under the institution of private property that explains the attitudes of many employers who have comparatively poor relations with their employees. Private ownership gives control not only over productive facilities but over people who would like to earn a living by collaborating with employers. We all understand the handicaps the individual employer has in producing for a competitive market. He cannot give jobs if he does not have a market for his goods. He cannot pay wages which make it impossible for him to stay in business. But these factors do not explain why many employers are autocrats when they come to deal with labor. Nor do they explain why such employers do not bring to their dealings with labor the same common sense they apply to other aspects of their business. Seemingly, for many of them, there is something about owning and controlling that causes them to lose their perspective when they deal with labor. Can it be the power to give or refuse jobs? Can it be the fear that giving labor a collective status will necessitate the surrender of some of that power? Do they disbelieve other employers who say that they have found that democracy in industry pays and is good business?

For example, Sam Lewisohn, vice president and treasurer of the Miami

A brief, economic history of the United States, including the rise of unions, and growth of co-operative relations.

Copper Company, says in the *Management Review*, March, 1938, that the democratic tradition is a resource which has not been carried over into business as it should have been. We have largely "liquidated the caste system which underlies the social fabric of all Europe and



ARTHUR E. SUFFERN

Asia" and we should not build up another caste system based on wealth and authority. Business executives should carry over the humanitarian spirit they have in their "social life" into "their industrial activity" affecting their "relations with their employees." He insists that the "democratic attitude on the part of an executive has become a real business asset" if an executive is "to be a success." One may be "competent technically" but if he is an autocrat instead of a democratic leader he fails to gain the co-operation so essential to successful business.

Or consider what Arthur H. Young, former vice president of the United States Steel Corporation and now consulting professor of industrial relations at Stanford University, is quoted as saying before the Second Annual Business Conference, held at Stanford University, July 22, 1938, speaking on management's responsibility in industrial relations, he declared, "I would like to lecture all the

brass hats in industry on their deficiencies in labor relations." Better relations are a "matter of good business" and he is "alarmed" at "the evidence of the rift and loss of confidence between employer and employee."

INVOLVES DEMOCRACY

Recently I had an extended conference with a man who is a partner in one of the largest engineering and management concerns which seeks to establish for its clients constructive labor relations. After extensive experience in dealing with employers in this respect this man has reached the conclusion that if democracy is to be preserved in this country, democratic relations between employers and employees must be established in industry.

CAPITALIZING THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Why have not more of the employers of this country sought to capitalize the democratic tradition of which Mr. Lewisohn speaks? The absurdity of trying to subjugate people born under a democratic tradition to the point of making industrial slaves of them would seem to be obvious. To realize this is particularly important now that the workers have legal protection against practices which would subjugate them. This should be more than obvious when many progressive employers are demonstrating that industrial leadership of employees and co-operative relations with them is a part of good business. Furthermore, they have learned that the abuse of the power of authority which private ownership gives is distinctly bad business.

Perhaps nothing would lay as solid a groundwork for good employer-employee relations as a thorough knowledge by the parties concerned of the evolution of industrial relations up to the present. It certainly would help them avoid the mistakes which their predecessors have made. Suppose then we turn our attention to a brief survey of some of the more important developments in that evolution.

From 1900 to 1914 organized labor gained a status important enough to command recognition by industry and the government. It was definitely recognized that organized workers in many industries could gum up the works during the World War if they could not be induced to play ball. Accordingly they received unprecedented consideration and the War Labor Board, in connection with the adjustment of disputes in unorganized industries, tried to lay the foundation for peaceful relations in individual concerns as well as among groups of organized employers and employees.

OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Organized workers, like other people, thought they were fighting a war to make
(Continued on page 607)

Modern Engineering? Go to Indian Mounds

By FRED RUPERT, I. O., Formerly L. U. No. 153

WE moderns look upon the Bible as listing the actions of man from his origination with its dates going back to 4004 B. C. We also look upon "The Holy Land" as being very ancient in comparison with our own country, but we are greatly mistaken.

Within these United States there were living a race of peoples for many years prior to either of these times. These dwellers left no written or pictured records for us to decipher but they did leave many traces and monuments with much of their lives concealed within, just waiting for the right men to work on these monuments and record their findings.

These records are in the form of mounds. Their size varies as much as their shapes, but their locations, from an engineering standpoint, could not be better chosen today, from either a civil or military standpoint. Space prohibits any great detail about them, as a whole, but I will try to cover the highlights of two of the best known, that are as different in size, shape, and use, as the sun and the stars.

"Fort Ancient," appropriately named, is a fortified village site that is situated on a plateau, at the summit of the east bank of the Little Miami River, in Warren County, Ohio, a few miles southeast of Lebanon, Ohio. This location is often called the masterpiece of defensive earthworks of these peoples.

The fortification walls are over three and one-half miles around, following the winding way along the cliff tops, necessitated by the irregular edges caused by the erosion of the rock by the action of weather and time. These walls rise almost perpendicular from the surrounding valleys on three sides, in some places over hundreds of feet, reinforced, defensively, by these earthen rampart walls. These walls take care of the three sides of the large rock promontory, that juts out from the chain of hills. The fourth side was protected by a stone wall.

One thing stands out very prominently, the defensive intention, both from location and construction. At different points along the edge of the cliffs are found sharp points of rock jutting straight out from the walls that can at once be placed as guard posts, for from these locations one can view the surrounding lowland for miles as well as see both ways along the river that flows at the foot of the cliffs.

COMBINED USE OF RESERVOIRS

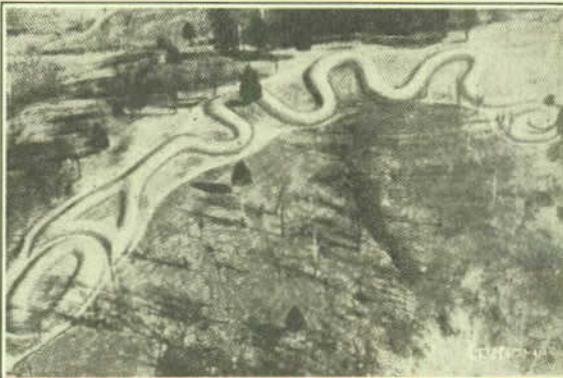
Within the walls can be seen the locations of their cisterns. These could have been used for a three-fold purpose, storage of soft water, drinking water in case of siege or failure of their wells, and, from their shapes, moats for defense.

Their wells were laboriously sunk down

Member writer makes us all a little humble about modern achievements. Craftsmen of 12,000 years ago.

through the stone with crude tools. It must have taken them many years to accomplish this task as the entire underbody of the location is solid rock.

Their storage places for grain and such like were also sunk into the ground and the finding of these gives us many more facts about this strange race of people. Within these underground bins are found



A GREAT SERPENTINE MOUND

corn, beans, squash, pumpkin, tobacco, and other seeds. The corn is nothing like we are used to seeing as the ears are not over two inches long and three quarters of an inch in diameter. This is the cob.

Their ornaments or jewelry, were few. They nearly all wore ear spools made of stone, wood, bone or copper, and many of these were covered with a thin hand-beaten piece of copper in raw form. Many fresh water pearls were used by them and quite a few strings have been unearthed but all except one string was spoiled and crumbled as soon as exposed to the air. This spoilage was caused by the action of water seeping through the iron ore and other chemicals causing an oxidation that exposure to the air finished.

For arms they were equipped with bows and arrows, stone tipped, as well as stone knives and hatchets. There was a very little metal used by them and nearly all of this was copper, hand-beaten, raw.

FLINT CHIPPERS AS CRAFTSMEN

Most people think that every warrior made his own arrow tips, but they did not with these people, for their flint chipper was one of their highest prized mechanics. They also had others whose duty it was to make pipes and pottery. All these mechanics were rated high and

buried with full honors and the markers of their trades.

For the making of arrow tips, regular parties were sent out to procure the raw stock, which was roughly shaped at the quarry and transported back many long weary miles on their backs. Most of the raw flint in this section was obtained from "Flint Ridge," a location close to Newark, Ohio.

There was a great variation in their burials, as the warriors, and possibly lesser chiefs, were secreted in rock crevices along the cliff sides while the squaws and children were buried in the valleys below. Their leading chiefs were often buried by laying them out on the ground and building a mound over the remains. These mounds acted, often, in a dual manner, as they formed a marker in the memory of the one interred within and also as a point for the sending and receiving of messages by fire and smoke. A few of them were erected for the sole purpose of signals.

The size and form of the mound varies with the country and the use it was erected for. In many instances it is only a small heap of sand or shell while in others it may cover acres and extend over a hundred feet in the air. Most of the conical shaped ones are on high hill tops. The largest is located near Moundsville, W. Va., and the next largest is at Miamisburg, Ohio (on route U. S. No. 25).

SYMBOLIC CONTOURS

Some of these mounds are in the shape of birds and animals. The largest in the country are in the shape of serpents. There are three of this type in the southern part of the state, but only two of them have been saved from the plow.

The largest one is located near Columbus, Ohio, but is not nearly as well laid out as the one in Adams County, a short distance from Hillsboro, Ohio, on state route No. 73-350, around which has been created Great Serpent Mound State Park.

This engineering project, colossal to its builders, is on a location closely resembling "Fort Ancient," except for the earthworks. Here the rocky cliff rises from the river bed with a sharp point at its extreme end. The effigy starts a few feet from the edge of this cliff and extends back in a series of sweeping curves. It is built of rock, overcoated with clay that has been packed into all crevices to make it as nearly waterproof as possible along its entire length of 1,254 feet.

The wide open mouth is nearly 60 feet from jaw to jaw and nearly the same from the point of connection, at the neck, making a sort of V that measures 30 feet wide and 15 feet high, where it joins the neck.

(Continued on page 624)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

IPEU 414

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., November, 1938

No. 11

Visions of a Nation's Need

The great American republic, like a groggy man, rouses itself from sleep, rubs its eyes and looks around at a world changing so rapidly it is hardly recognizable. Japan seeks complete control of Asia. Germany now all but dominates Europe. The British empire is in eclipse. It may well be that Hitler and Mussolini will seek to organize the republics of South America on a totalitarian basis.

Because of these facts the task that confronts the United States is one of singular difficulty. It would be easy to compromise with totalitarianism, as Premier Chamberlain has done, for the great democracy of England. But anyone with any knowledge of Hitler's formulae and philosophy knows that this is merely a postponement of the struggle. Those persons who declare that the Munich peace is a pact to end peace are pithily stating a truth. Or, the United States can make another major blunder by seeking to imitate totalitarianism at home by either the swift or slow destruction of democracy. Either course elected and pursued would mean a victory for totalitarianism. A vastly more difficult problem is how can we preserve the fruits of 150 years of democratic government and halt totalitarianism.

One thing is certain: There must be a brutal and realistic facing of all facts and realities. At home there must be a struggle to the death against hypocrisy and sophistry. There can be no compromise in the present struggle either at home or abroad. If democracy is to be preserved, we must ruthlessly pursue that course and let the costs be what they will. Democracy does not mean the setting up in industry, for example, of either labor union or the management association as master of any given industry. It means the control of that industry by the conference method through joint councils of management and unionists on a co-operative basis. This is nothing new in American life, but it must be extended rapidly to all industries and then democratically controlled industries must be made to fit into a national whole where the greatest good for the greatest number shall be preserved.

Those hypocrites and sophists who talk industrial democracy merely as a blind for this or that nostrum will have to climb down from their seats of power and fit into the new picture of the self-governing industry. The clamorous charlatans will have to go.

Even if we do this necessary thing and then begin to operate our self-governing industry on the basis of fact and reason, we shall still have the tremendous problem of attaining emotional unity—the kind of unity that Hitler creates with whip and gun and drill sergeant's hobnail boot.

We expect America to accept the third and more difficult way. We are not kidding ourselves about the easiness of the job.

Fortune Writes A Blurb

Having attempted vainly to smear the A. F. of L. with the tar brush of co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce in an attack on the National Labor Relations Board, apologists for the board now take comfort in the fact that Fortune Magazine, spokesman for big business, writes favorably about the board. Fortune Magazine claims that the board is being supported by the rank and file of organized labor.

It utterly ignores the finding of the recent Gallup poll, published in the September JOURNAL, that 92 per cent of the American people believe the National Labor Relations Board has been partisan to the C. I. O. Fortune Magazine's article on the labor board purports to be an objective study. It turns out to be a puff for the board, its staff and its administration after the grandiose style of Fortune Magazine, with hollow trumpets and good photography.

How can an article be called objective that does not consider on its merits any criticism of the board? Surely no human agency can be perfect, and surely the National Labor Relations Board has made some blunders; and surely some of the critics must be right, but in the spirit of its blurbed writing Fortune Magazine sweeps aside all censure of the board as unfounded and gives a shout of glee.

We don't know what kind of politics Fortune Magazine is playing but we do know that no fair-minded person can accept its article as objective.

Hitler's Will One tenet of Hitler's philosophy, admitting that it is rotten, dishonest, cheap and tawdry, is sound. That is, that the basic determining factor in any given situation is the human will. Hitler has outbluffed every other nation at the poker table because he has sat longer at cards and refused to quit. It makes little difference whether he is a fool, a knave, and a butcher, he still believes supremely in his own folly, knavery and cruelty and hangs on like a bulldog to his plan of world domination.

Can a democracy reach via co-operative effort the same degree of unity and the same singleness of determination that the dictator has? We are to soon

see. Now is the time for Americans to ask themselves, do I believe in democracy and do I believe in it so supremely that nothing, not even lies, bribery, hardship or death can make me unbeliever?

Research Pays Within this number of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is published a valuable article based upon the findings of the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT over the last six years. When the Brotherhood embarked upon its research project with local unions, it stated to them that the full value of the research project could not be revealed at once. Early findings do not reveal basic conclusions. It takes figures over a long period of time to reveal trends. It now looks as if the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT is beginning to cash in on the excellent work of its local union assistants who laboriously gather figures, keep them accurately, and send them into the central office.

One of the charts accompanying this article traces the hours of utility members alongside of electric power production. This chart reveals that the hours worked by utility members followed electric production quite accurately from January, 1931, to January, 1936. Then something happened—something dramatic and significant. Electric production began to increase rapidly and to draw away from the jagged line describing the hours worked by our members. Just what this means may not now be entirely clear but it appears to imply that in the utility industry workers are beginning to suffer the consequences of new technological progress. We are not going to press this point, now, except to point out the striking value of such knowledge to our entire membership and to promote again the idea that the research service of our local unions is well nigh indispensable to the entire membership.

War Is Costly World war enlistments in all armies exceeded 66,000,000 men. It is accurately estimated by the U. S. War Department that the total killed and dead in the World War for all armies was 8,540,000 men. At the same time it is probable that 7,750,000 men additional were accounted among the missing. These cold figures indicate nothing about the anguish of wounded and crippled, nor the ravages of disease and crime.

According to H. C. Englebrecht, writing in the Plan Age for October, it has been estimated that an attack from the air upon London would net possibly the killing of 50,000 men and women and children in one night. This reveals an astounding spectacle of war, and yet this spectacle has not given the war lords pause. They are still marching and they are still destroying.

What then are the democratic peoples to do? Civilization surely lies in the direction of peace and yet civilization can not endure under the heel of conquerors and dictators. The world has shrunk rapidly since the close of the Great War. It is much smaller now than

then. Hardly a city on the globe lies outside the range of bombing.

Democratic peoples, therefore, are faced with the problem of earnest defence without militarization, of preserving peace without losing that priceless jewel of courage. It is doubtful whether the world ever faced a dilemma like this before.

Business Is Better Business is better. Federal Reserve index the recent low of 76 to well above 90. Car loadings show a more than seasonal increase of 5,026 cars to reach a peak beyond any month since November 6, 1937. The automobile industry appears to be recovering. The building industry appears to be improving. No building boom is in sight, however, yet measured by the value of F. H. A. mortgages accepted for insurance, there is a decided gain. Best of all, the purchasing power of the dollar has increased from 111 a year ago to 124.

Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard economist, asked the question in the Atlantic Monthly; why was the boom of 1936-37 so brief and the collapse so severe? He finds the answer in the fact that there were few long-term commitments during the boom of 1937 and he finds the reason for this in the fact that business is taking small profits or no profits at all. He says that Americans have been misled by false impressions of profits from reports of 700 large companies. There are, however, about 400,000 active corporations in this country, and the bulk of business is still done by small concerns which issue no public reports. He finds that in these companies profits were dangerously low.

Electrical Tomorrow No person connected with the electrical industry can be unresponsive to the picture painted by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, of the electrical industry of tomorrow. Mr. Carlisle spoke with other speakers at the World's Fair.

"This great fair, among other things, is to portray what electricity may do in the future," Mr. Carlisle said. "The future New Yorker may walk on a street at night as bright as daylight, flooded with changing colors to the accompaniment of symphonic music synthetically produced by the blending of electric waves of varying frequencies.

"It is my thought that there are no inventions in the world, but merely discoveries. It cannot be thought that there are no other great fundamental facts undiscovered, or that probing into these mysteries of the universe will fail to develop great industries for the use and fuller comfort of the human race. The old American western frontier is gone, but the vastly greater frontier of science has arrived.

"In the discoveries that have made electricity so commonplace in our lives, the manufacturers of electrical machinery have played a leading role.



Woman's Work

IPEU-414



GIVE THANKS FOR AMERICA

By A WORKER'S WIFE

ON Thanksgiving Day, 1938, give thanks that you live in free America. In 1620 a band of pilgrims landed, one bleak December day, on the coast of New England. They had left their mother country, England, and crossed the perilous seas, venturing their possessions, their future, their comfort, even their lives, in the pursuit of an ideal of freedom.

The United States is realizing with particular force, as we see oppression and persecution under the despotic governments of nazism, fascism and communism in Europe, that this country owes its founding, and owes its system of government, to men and women whose ideal of freedom was so strong that they could not bow to despotism. Rather than subordinate mind and conscience to a tyrannical authority they abandoned their homes and fled to a wilderness.

These were the people who gave origin to Thanksgiving Day, setting aside one day of the year for the express purpose of thanking God for his bounty to them in a new land.

On this Thanksgiving Day, give thanks for our democratic form of government, in which every citizen can participate.

You may say, our government is not perfect nor are all of its office holders perfect. Certainly not, but we are free to express ourselves and to work for change of anything we believe is wrong, without fearing the listening ear of the spy and the horrors of the concentration camp.

Give thanks for our free trade unions, strong enough to resist domination by any outside forces, strong enough to step into a conference with powerful employers as equals. Under a despotic government trade unions are the first to be destroyed because they are the greatest bulwark of defense for the workers' rights.

Give thanks that we may work where we wish, at any occupation at which we are competent, that we may exert an influence in determining our wages and hours of work; and finally, if we decide to quit work, we can do it.

IDEAL OF TOLERANCE

Give thanks that we can bring up our children in the ideals of tolerance, kindness, fair play and courtesy. We don't have to poison their minds with racial intolerance and the brutalizing doctrine of might makes right. We don't have to turn them over the state at an early age to see their minds regimented, their bodies prepared for slaughter.

I give thanks, and I hope that you do, too, that we can read what we choose and thus be able to form our own thoughts, without fear of raiding squads battering our doors looking for "subversive literature." That we can turn the radio dial wherever we please, or turn it off entirely. That when we listen to our President speak it is because we want to, not because we have to. That we do not have to listen to the screams of a madman who has beaten us into submission, and bellow forth our cheers whenever he pauses.

And give thanks for a beautiful and bountiful land, with its many and varied resources, well able to supply a generous living to every one of its citizens—and our gratitude that we are free to work to make this possibility a reality.

Thank God that you are able to worship Him as you choose; that you do not have to give up your religious ideals and accept those handed down to you by a brutal dictator.

Give thanks that you can go out and choose your food and clothing from the best that you are able to pay for, rather than accepting food card rationing, with substitute materials in food and clothing that the government says you must take—and like!

And be glad that you do not have to live with fear—Fear grinning over your shoulder, following you on the street, standing beside you while you work, sitting at your table, haunting your bedchamber at night. Fear of what may happen—and which you are powerless to prevent; fear of the slightest thing that you may do to offend your oppressors. Be glad that you can stand on your own feet, think your own thoughts, and keep your self-respect.

THE PICTURE CLARIFIES

I think we are beginning to see the true picture of the totalitarian state clearly now, after the Munich "peace." It is a peace with no stability. Democracy in Europe now is in desperate straits as long as the dictators keep their grip on their people. The ideals of democracy are diametrically opposed to those of repressive rule. Hitler, who jumped into position as No. 1 Dictator, does not even pretend to believe in honesty, honor, tolerance. He hates democracy, exalts despotism. His fight against democracy is now being waged on many fronts.

Our fight for democracy may never have to be fought on a battle front. But as it is said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we must be alert in this

country against those forces which would strip away our liberties little by little.

Watch out particularly for legislation, such as that proposed in California, designed to hamper the powers of unions. Such legislation is usually very cleverly drawn. It wears the mask of "public welfare." Unless labor is alert enough to analyze such bills and referendums they may slip by. Then, too, even if some union men are quick-witted enough to recognize the trap for what it is, they have a tremendous task to do. They must go out and put the true picture before the public. It takes plenty of work and plenty of courage to do this but it is something that must be done or labor will find itself tied hand and foot.

One feature of trade unions which possibly is not as much appreciated as it should be, is that they are great educational forces. Local unions, women's auxiliaries, label leagues, state and city labor groups—all of them spread information, which reaches their members first, resulting in a group of people educated to the social forces around them. Then it spreads to the general public, and labor's influence is felt.

We have had many letters recently from local union officers, or from wives of members, expressing a desire to form women's auxiliaries to our locals. In the I. B. E. W. no consent by the International Office is necessary, they are organized independently, and the blessing of the local is sufficient. There are indications that a good strong auxiliary movement is in the making, which may one day achieve international status. We want to hear from you, particularly the new auxiliaries. Women are also coming to the fore in local unions in manufacturing and utilities where they form a substantial percentage of I. B. E. W. membership.

The way to fight dictatorship is by making your union stronger. Rally to its support in every way you can. That goes for the women, too. Interest of wage-earning women in union membership is increasing. So, too, is the desire of home-making women increasing to become a part of the union, through a women's auxiliary, in order to learn what the union is and what is its place in America's economic life, and to help further the interest of the union in whatever way they can.

The American Federation of Labor is an integral part of the fabric of American life. It cannot be broken down; it cannot be "taken over." Support it, strengthen it, be loyal to it, be thankful for it.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

It seems unbelievable that some of our electrical union members have not as yet joined the Federal Credit Union.

Can't you see that by buying shares in this credit union you are making hay while the sun shines? Don't you members realize that the only reason this credit union was started by our Local No. B-5 was to safeguard your future? It hasn't been so very long ago when our members and their families were facing a precipice and did not know which way to turn to obtain funds to meet their many obligations. Of course there are finance companies, but what good are they? They want your right eye and your left ear, and in addition make you pay such a high rate of interest that you are in their debt for years to come, or lose all you possess to satisfy the creditors. Whereas, by borrowing from the Federal Credit Union you only pay 1 per cent on the unpaid balance.

This Federal Credit Union that our electrical union is sponsoring is a means of protecting our members and their families during a depression. If you don't help yourself, how can you expect others to help you? So join and buy shares and pave the way for your future happiness.

Each share of stock is \$5. If you are unable to buy one share at once the Federal Credit Union officials are endeavoring to assist you by permitting you to make payments as low as \$1.

If all members of Local No. B-5 and their families will take advantage of this opportunity the Federal Credit Union can rise to heights where we can be proud of another section of our activities.

The officials of Local No. B-5 are continually studying and finding ways and means of helping their members and families. Why can't the members try to show their appreciation, especially when the policy or understanding is for their own benefit, by going along and doing their bit to make same a success?

We are looking to each and every one of our members and their families to join the Federal Credit Union and make our credit union one that will be both outstanding and helpful to us in time of need, and thereby showing others that there are ways of helping themselves and not sitting down and crying about hard luck.

Contact the educational committee at 2104 Law Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for any information you may desire relating to the Federal Credit Union.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

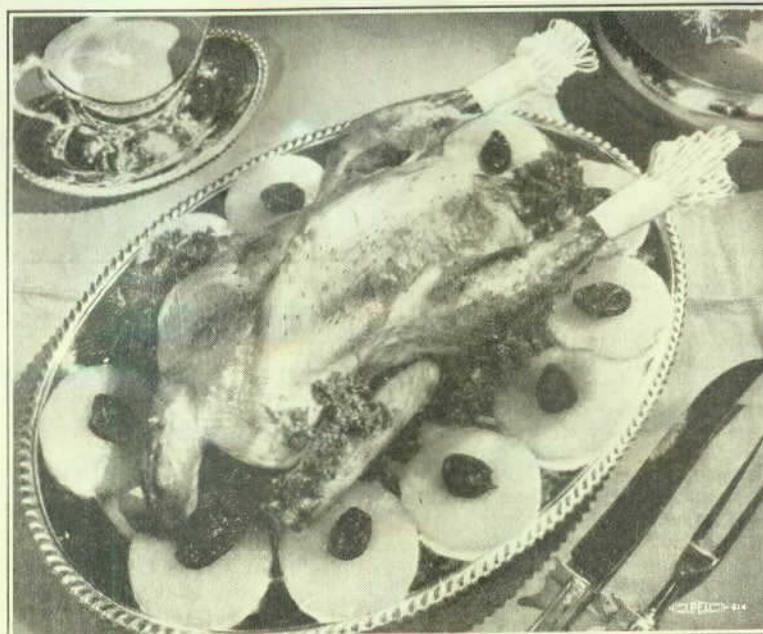
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Due to the weather we postponed our first meeting until October 7, when we started our fall season. We opened our first meeting with the election of our new officers. Our officers are as follows: Mrs. G. Stryker, president; Mrs. W. McGovern, vice president; Mrs. G. Neugelbauer, recording secretary; Mrs. H. Manderville, financial secretary; Mrs. J. Hartdorn, warden; Mrs. C. Peer, assistant warden; Miss D. Brant, press secretary; Mrs. E. Brant, chairman of the ways and means committee.

We are planning to have our Hallowe'en masquerade party and dance Friday, October 28, at which we are hoping to have a wonderful time.

DOROTHY L. BRANT.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

A Glorious Holiday Dinner

By SALLY LUNN

BUT oh, so much work for the hostess! Yes, but why not start preparing your dinner two or three days in advance so you can get everything ready in a leisurely, enjoyable way, without that last-minute nerve-wracking rush? You can get 'most everything done ahead of time except the actual roasting of the noble bird and the cooking of whatever hot vegetables you feel are essential.

Here are some excellent accompaniments of the holiday dinner that aren't harmed a bit by waiting for a day in the refrigerator:

Stuff the turkey the day before and put him in the refrigerator, carefully covered or wrapped in waxed paper to avoid loss of moisture.

Instead of salad, get ready the makings of a big tray of relishes to serve with the dinner—celery cut and washed, olives, pickled peaches, cranberry jelly, sweet gherkins, etc.

Save orange shells from your breakfast orange juice, remove pulp, cut the edges in a notched pattern and stuff the shells with mashed sweet potatoes which have been flavored with butter, brown sugar and orange juice. Store in the refrigerator on a tray or baking dish, all

ready to pop under the broiler just in time to brown.

Fix pineapple slices as a garnish for the platter—equally good with fowl or ham. Cinnamon pineapple rings are made by adding a handful of red cinnamon candies to the syrup from a can of pineapple; for minted pineapple use a few drops each of green vegetable coloring and of spearmint extract. Bring the syrup to the boiling point and add the slices—allow them to stand in the syrup overnight. Or—make glazed pineapple rings by cooking them slowly in butter and sugar, with a little grated lemon rind and some of the pineapple syrup added. Simmer down till they take on a golden glaze. These may be prepared in advance and reheated.

Instead of the traditional hot and heavy dessert, make a light fluffy version of the plum pudding with gelatine; or make a chiffon pumpkin pie, adding gelatine and beaten egg whites to the cooked pumpkin custard, pouring into a baked pie shell, and placing it in the refrigerator till ready to serve. Decorate this pie with whipped cream flavored with molasses.

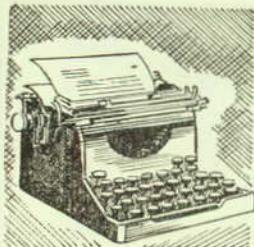
Man-Style Beans

We are just passing on this cookery hint which was sent in by a husky wireman. We haven't tried it yet but he promises it will tickle the masculine taste. Many thanks to the Brothers who are so kind in sending in these ideas.

"Many of us men have peculiar tastes and don't care for some kinds of vegetables, especially green beans. Try this:

Dice a small amount of lean beef or smoked pork, or mix if you prefer, and brown well in a kettle with the lid on. Turn fire down and put beans in, that have been well cleaned and broken up small, covering again and allowing to simmer slowly until beans are browned. Add no water or anything else except seasoning to taste. "FRED RUPERT,

"L. U. No. 153, So. Bend, Ind."



Correspondence



OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF THE I. B. E. W.

Editor:

The effort to organize the employees of the lighting fixture industry will be greatly strengthened when the local unions of our entire Brotherhood place an earnest demand for the I. B. E. W. label on every lighting unit.

The lighting fixture manufacturers are reluctant about coming to terms with our Brotherhood so long as they can pay starvation wages and have their sweatshop products accepted by the trade.

The following is a copy of a letter mailed throughout the United States and Canada in an appeal for co-operation, and it is hoped that the response will be unanimous:

October 1, 1938.

To Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.:

Dear Brother: We have launched a campaign to organize the employees of the lighting fixture manufacturing industry of Cleveland and vicinity, in keeping with the desire of our international officers and the action of the Ohio State Conference of the I. B. E. W.

The contention of lighting fixture manufacturers here is that there is no need for organization work because their employees are satisfied with their jobs and their non-union manufactured products are acceptable—as is—especially in the smaller communities.

You can be of great assistance to us and others if you will instruct your members to handle only such lighting fixtures as bear the union label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, indicating that the fabrication, assembling and wiring thereof has been done under fair labor standards, covered by agreements entered into between local unions of the I. B. E. W. and manufacturing employers.

Be sure that it is an International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers label and not one designed to fool you.

Our finances will not permit us to convey this message to all local unions of our Brotherhood, therefore we sincerely hope you will supplement our efforts by passing this message on to every local union of your state and urge their wholehearted co-operation.

With best wishes and kind regards we are,
Fraternally yours,

H. C. MOHR,
Business Representative,

Fixturemen's Section of Local No. B-38,
I. B. E. W.
2403 Payne Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

We have received some very encouraging replies from local unions of the United States and Canada with reference to our request that they encourage their members to demand the union label of the I. B. E. W. on all lighting fixtures and equipment as a means of encouraging organization of fixture workers employed in the lighting fixture and electrical equipment industries.

We trust that the local unions will con-

READ

- Making history in Sheffield, by L. U. No. 765.
- Progressive State Electrical Association, by L. U. No. B-292.
- Excitement in Canada, by L. U. No. 492.
- Meaning of Thanksgiving Day, by L. U. No. 665.
- Big electrical party, by L. U. No. B-120.
- Delay of Labor Board decision, by L. U. No. B-702.
- Big Labor Day, by L. U. No. 122.
- About fair electric standards, by L. U. No. 584.
- I. B. E. W.'s service in time of disaster, by L. U. No. 104.
- Why not a few bouquets, by L. U. No. B-28.
- R. R. man to R. R. man, by L. U. No. 794.
- They do it again—our lusty correspondents.

ized labor, to promote and bring about peace and co-operativeness among men who labor.

Here in St. Louis there has been time lost by the men, money spent by local unions and our prestige lowered in the public eye, all due to disputes between two groups of workers. The aims of both are identical, and that is to receive more for their labor in the form of higher wages and better working conditions. They only differ in the method of organizing. The possibilities of such a united, or at least co-operating group, are so great that it seems petty to withhold these advantages because of a difference in opinion in regards to the means of organizing. May our leaders soon see eye to eye with him who said, "Co-operation is not a sentiment, but an economic necessity."

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We can hardly realize we are gradually going out of the year 1938, for it seems as if it has only been with us a short time, for it always seems the summer goes faster than the winter. It has been a wonderful year for many of the members and some had some very bad breaks and now with the cold weather coming on, we always dread it, for it seems we always need so many things in the winter. For last year at this time we had quite a little building under construction and something to look forward to for the spring, but this year things look different. We have quite a few promises of good building going to be done but we won't believe it until we see it.

Just now the cry is the workingmen's compensation act is driving the big companies out of the state. It seems too bad that the workingmen who have in some way been injured are not being taken care of. Our business manager had quite a debate with one of these nice corporation lawyers who think only of themselves and do nothing but lobbying and paying plenty of money for favors over the workingmen's compensation act. We know that we can find many faults in the Act, but we can do nothing about it and it is better than nothing. They have to go a long way to put anything over on our business manager, for since he has been going to Boston and getting in contact with these big men in the labor field he sounds like a lawyer when he talks to you. He now holds the office of vice president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L. for the second time and it sure is a great honor to Local Union No. 7 to have such a well liked man as their business manager, and we all hope he will succeed and wish him the best of luck on his new job. With all the enemies labor has, and just now we are getting prepared for the state election, he will have to be on his toes and get very little sleep to pick the right candidates who are friends of labor and have a good labor record, whether he be Democrat or Republican, and let the members of the A. F. of L. know who is the best candidate to put in office in the state house. These men never get tired telling you all they

tinute to keep their membership reminded of the importance of enforcing the demand for I. B. E. W. labeled products.

Their splendid co-operation is a worthy contribution to the progress of our Brotherhood, and is also greatly appreciated by us.

W. R. LENNOX,
President,
H. C. MOHR,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Through appointment, by our executive board, Brother Harry Brady took over the duties of business manager, with Brother Ed Redemier as his assistant. They were introduced to the membership with little or no ceremony and the inaugural speeches were not flowery nor oratorical, but simple and to the point, which, by the way, is what we members want and pay for. Let us have less of the flowery speeches of "What I am going to do" and more of the short, snappy ones telling of jobs "gone right;" less talks of clubs and cliques and more of co-operative unionism. This, I am sure, Harry Brady will give us if we will do as he requested, and that is co-operate with him.

We have read in the newspapers here of late of the President and Secretary of Labor requesting peace among organized labor, the very nature of which implies a co-operative spirit. Coming from one whose actions have definitely placed them on the side of labor and whose comments have given us encouragement to go out and organize, it seems fitting and proper that we should concert our actions towards that end. It seems strange to me, after having listened to labor speeches, where the speaker told of the advantages that labor has received through united action, that these same leaders should be requested, by one outside the fold of organ-

will do before they get into office, but oh, how they change when they get in there. So let's hope we all listen to good advice and put the man in office who will do us the most good.

A. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

At the time this is being written the sovereign state of Ohio is engaged in a bitter struggle to decide whether the New Deal shall continue or whether we will go back to the ideas in vogue during the reign of the gentleman who declared that the man who worked for a living would have two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot. The candidate for the Democratic party, Charles Sawyer, was nominated for the office, by his own admission, by the support of the C. I. O. As a result the laboring vote in this state and particularly in this city has been put in a peculiar position. Lifelong Democrats, who belong to A. F. of L. organizations, are faced with the alternative of voting for a Republican candidate for governor who is avowedly in favor of A. F. of L. or sticking to their natural bent and voting for a Democratic nominee who bluntly stated that he has the backing of the C. I. O.

The Toledo Building Trades Council, which has been working very harmoniously for the last several years, has endorsed the Republican, whereas the Central Labor Union apparently is going straight Democratic. Therein labor is about to be divided, which has been the objective of the communistic elements in this city for the past four years. What the outcome will be cannot be told at this time. The C. I. O. has made this city a battleground and so far, by a constant battle, A. F. of L. groups have prevented the Lewis group from obtaining control.

The Toledo Building Trades Council has purchased the building at the corner of Adams Street and Tenth Street and expect to move into their new quarters the first of November, if remodeling operations are completed by that time.

No doubt most of the readers of this JOURNAL have heard the expression "as dead as the dodo bird." Well, that just about answers the question as regards construction in this city at the present time. While there are several good sized construction jobs in the offing, it looks as though spring would be here by the time any wiremen will be needed on them. In the meantime the boys are looking around to see if there is any other city that is in better shape. Naturally, this condition brings up the old argument about who shall go to work on what few jobs there are. If there is any local in the country which has a system of passing out jobs under these conditions which works anywhere near satisfactorily, it would be deeply appreciated if they would send a copy of the plan to your correspondent. There is nothing that can disrupt a local any quicker than the idea that some of the members are getting more than their share of the work.

Hoping that things will be much brighter after the politicians get through scrapping, will sign off here.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Let me correct an error that appeared in the last issue. Instead of 7,500 in the Labor Day parade, there were 75,000. I neglected to put down one zero—but what's a zero?—that's nothing.

Locals Nos. B-83 and B-18 held a joint basket picnic October 16, and it really was a huge success. There were all kinds of sports, dancing, a fine floor show and over 75 prizes were donated by contractors and jobbers. To make it a society news item, the picnic was graced by the presence of Business Managers Jess Wood, of L. U. No. B-18; George Ellicot, of L. U. No. B-83, and Al Speede, of L. U. No. 40, who had as their guest Amos Feely, the I. O. representative. There was only one disappointment—the wiremen beat the linemen in the ball game six to four. The committee is to be most highly praised, and we will all be looking forward to next year's affair. It's the best plan of all for getting acquainted—and that's what's needed.

In a couple of weeks now we will know the results of the election. And it's the most important from a union standpoint that was ever held in California. There are three major issues. Proposition No. 1, which will wreck unions if carried—Olson vs. Merriam for governor—and the California Pension Plan, or Ham and Eggs.

Regardless of Green's endorsement of Merriam, 99 per cent of all the unions are supporting Olson for governor. We know here what we want.

The California Pension Plan group say they will hand us over more than a million votes against Proposition No. 1. They are having a tough battle—the banks and capital are opposing them and a great many concerns are asking their union employees to work to defeat the plan. And so it goes—round and round. If we aren't careful we will find ourselves in the middle.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The JOURNAL of this month is about as fascinating a periodical as one could find anywhere. We're speaking, of course, of the October issue. Every item and every picture are bubbling over with interest. Take the article that concerns this local's home town and its Baltimore Museum of Art.

If one recalls, mention was made a little while back that an exhibit known as Labor in Art, and sponsored by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, was to be held at the museum. The special article in the JOURNAL comments on the fact that the affair was a great success. The pioneering effort in this field is credited to the president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Joseph P. McCurdy. This affair attracted attention nationally and was even commented on by "Time" magazine.

The article, "Labor's Stand on Edison Institute Proposals," is worthy of more than a passing glance. Here is a subject that the writer commented on on numerous occasions. We see here a tremendous effort on the part of the Edison Institute to cheapen the industry with shoddy wiring materials to an extent that is amazing in its utter lack of consideration of the minimum of safety rules as they affect life and property.

The 26 proposals as they affect labor are a very serious matter which very vitally touches the very bread and butter of every member of the I. B. E. W.

The fact that the I. O. is on the job and apparently ever on the alert to challenge the efforts of the Edison outfit on this issue deserves the gratitude of all of us. It behooves us to study and consider the situation carefully and weigh the effect on our trade once they get an entering wedge in the form of changes in the National Electrical Code.

Above all, it is our united duty to oppose every effort, in every city, town or village, to in any way cut down on the National Code and introduce inferior methods and materials in our trade.

We find staunch friends in the various electrical inspector organizations throughout the country. They, above all others, should know what it will mean to cheapen an industry with cheap methods.

The picture serving as a frontispiece, in our opinion, is really worthy of close attention and certainly is well chosen to represent a period long past, a period that was a far cry from the present methods with all the short-cuts and machinery to save labor.

Now we come to the question of our last letter in which the name of the Brother we were boasting was terribly emasculated. Bill Gluth was "renovated" to Bill Shultz. At any rate Bill Gluth serves good beer and seafood in season and a big hand goes with everything. The place is on Philadelphia Road.

Bill Hartung, of Local No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y., dropped in and paid his respects to the scribe and the boys and says "Hello" to all the boys scattered around the works who know him. We thank Bill for his consideration.

Vic Valiant, of Local No. B-28, now retired on pension, drops a line to Tom Fagen expressing his gratitude to the I. B. E. W. for the wonderful pension plan that enables him to live on in his declining years with his mind at ease. Vic's letter is a treat and a revelation to the element that may take their membership in the Brotherhood lightly. He now lives at St. Michaels and spends his time in catching oysters and fishing and putting around the house with odd jobs. At any rate, Vic's membership all these years assured him that he need not fear the poorhouse. The scribe takes this opportunity to pay his respects to Vic. May you continue to spend your years in comfort and ease!

Conditions at present find great room for improvement. Quite a few of the boys are on the idle list. We're all having great hopes for better times.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Local No. B-48 edges into print again with a few ramblings from the old memory box sometimes referred to as the old single dry cell, upper story or what have you.

Work in this territory is slow at present, the six-hour day being in effect here and in Vancouver, Wash., across the river. Considerable push is being exerted by the building trades for passage of a sewage disposal plan which will allow our Willamette River, which flows through the town to be cleaned up and allow its use for swimming as in the good ol' days. Work is also going forward on endorsing a low rent U. S. Housing project. Reports have it that bids are ready to be let soon on numerous jobs. These are expected to help keep a few of the old shekels coming around.

Oregon's labor movement is being faced with an anti-labor bill that is being fostered by a so-called group of associated farmers, but which in turn is supposedly sponsored by possibly a few farmers and the rest by men from industry. Each member of organized labor is being asked to contribute 25 cents to the Oregon State Federation of Labor to aid in the fight to defeat this bill. It's a long story and impossible to print even a brief summary. California and Washington are being faced with similar problems.

Fall is approaching with the weather getting crimped around the edges and well do we remember that picnic 'way back there in August with the old sun boiling down as Rabideau's Rascals played ye olde ball game with Aunt Addies' Adders. 'Twas indeed a picnic. We're looking for a place to go to next year already.

The Bonneville project is furnishing power to a small community near the dam and start

of work on a high line to Vancouver, Wash., for transmission of power to Eugene has been expected for some time, however nothing has broken. Survey crews are supposed to be on the job now laying out the route for the towers.

Several divisions of L. U. No. B-48 are getting along well. Recently several motor shops have come in, although there was the usual routine to go through of bringing the employers together as well as the employees, the whole program went along fairly smooth. Postal Telegraph employees renewed their agreement this fall and continue to be a good group of loyal members. Radio operators and radio servicemen meet regularly on their respective nights. Service work has been increasing this month, much to the joy of every one concerned. Standard price schedules are in effect at numerous shops. Efforts are to maintain these rather than be 'way over or too far under. A new addition to the group is a man from Edises, Inc., distributors of Schick Shavers for the Pacific Coast. Local No. B-202, of San Francisco, has signed an agreement with this company covering all men employed in shipping and service departments of this company in San Francisco. The agreement covers approximately 14 men. One man has been transferred to Portland and due to co-operation from L. U. No. B-202, and the desire of this man to retain his membership, has caused him to deposit his traveler in L. U. No. B-48.

This winds the story up again for this time but one never knows what may happen in the interim so its wishin' you all a good Thanksgiving, and so long.

J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

After driving over 400 miles today, a round trip to Providence, R. I., one of the cities in the path of the recent hurricane and tidal wave, I don't know how well I will succeed in meeting the dead line for the October issue of the JOURNAL. Nevertheless, I will try briefly to describe my impressions of what I saw and heard on the trip.

On the way down, driving in the early hours of the morning, about all one could notice is the toll the hurricane exacted among the ranks of New England's stately elm trees. They fell victims to the storm by the hundreds. And as a result, many a Main Street along Route 1 will never be the same again. The surprising thing about it all, however, is the small number that have fallen in such a way as to damage the houses in their vicinity. Perhaps, as Brother Gilligan suggested, the buildings may have been able to protect themselves from falling trees by either deflecting or creating air currents in such a way as to cause the trees to fall away from them. Who can tell? Suffice to say that we are all glad that more damage was not done.

National Guardsmen were on duty in the areas hardest hit by the storm. Therefore, no one without a pass could enter any of the streets leading to them. But I saw enough from a distance to give me a pretty good idea of the damage done to buildings and landscape. Besides I had a chance to get some first-hand information from two of the N. G. boys who thumbed a hitch from me. Out of over 50 summer homes along a bit of Connecticut shore, only six were left in a repairable condition, they said. And they told a story of a hotel employee who claims he saw a large boat thrown into the air, by a wave, and carried away—anchors and all—by the wind. Judging by the damage I actually saw with my own eyes, I could readily believe the story.

In New London, poles had been snapped off as if they had been mere match sticks. One huge tree had crashed through the sides

of a large house. And a garage was a total wreck.

Along the route, I saw a big church without a bit of roof left. Another was minus its steeple. On farms, barns were crumpled like tissue paper. Creeks and beaches were dotted with lumber and wreckage.

The picture that took the cake, in my estimation, was on view at the eastern end of the Point Street bridge in Providence, R. I. There, upon the dock, rested two bulky barges, just as if a huge derrick had lifted them out of the water and placed them in position with mathematical precision.

The heart of Providence itself presented a picture out of the past. There was no electric or telephone service in the business district. The restaurant in which I had breakfast was dimly lit by two lanterns. Later on I had a chance to observe many more lanterns in the hands of workmen going about their tasks of cleaning up and repairing. Movies were closed, of course. Everywhere, pumps of all sorts were chugging and pumping water out of flooded cellars. Stores that usually present a bright and attractive appearance were anything but that. All in all, the city's business district was a sorry sight.

Standing there in front of 72 Weybosset Street, while waiting for Local No. 99's business manager, I saw several electricians pass by with lanterns or flashlights, and materials. Now and then I got a whiff of what seemed to be sewer gas coming from a nearby cellar. Right then and there, I guessed that it couldn't be very pleasant working in those cellars. And my guess was soon confirmed by a Brother from Boston Town who had been working in one of them the day before.

A disaster of this kind really hurts because it is usually not covered by any form of insurance. Storekeepers and merchants whose stock was within reach of the onrushing water have, in many cases, been ruined to the extent that they may not reopen for business. Many of them, I was told, did not want to spend the money, if they had it, to refit their stores.

The rush of electricians into the city of Providence began the day after the flood. At first there seemed no end to the work to be done. And men, therefore, were placed as soon as they came along. Today, however, the rush had definitely slackened and the boys in the day room—some of whom had come to town from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—were told they would have to wait and see if more men were needed on the various jobs in progress. At first there had been a rush with overtime. But as the customers began to balk at paying double time, many men had to be taken off the extra shifts and either laid off or put on other jobs. So you can readily see that a flood, unlike a fire, hasn't the reserve of insurance money to set the wheels of reconstruction turning with any kind of speed. That means, maybe, that much potential electrical work won't be done until the owner feels he can spare the cash. To be brief, at this writing the rush for wiremen in Providence seems to be over and a word to the wise is sufficient.

Local Union No. B-52's annual outing took place September 24 at the Rhinelander Gardens, West Caldwell. The day, bright and clear, was all that one could ask for our jamboree. So, close to 300 people—members of Local No. B-52, Brothers from nearby locals and their friends—took advantage of the weather and enjoyed themselves to the full.

In the course of the day, several softball games were played, races were run, horseshoes were pitched, and last, but not least, eggs were thrown—in a contest and out.

The business manager's race was the most important contest of the day, judged by the

scramble at the finish line. Those boys surely put plenty of life into it. Brother Moskowitz, of Local No. 102, Paterson, won over Stryker and Mandeville, of Newark; Schaefer, of Plainfield; Pierson, of Morristown; Brown, of Elizabeth; Boll, of Perth Amboy, and Pennington, of Asbury Park. Brother Renz, of Jersey City, while present, did not compete.

The three-legged race was won by Fred Duchemin and Young Martin Hansen, who, by the way, also took the wheelbarrow event. The dash was copped by Brieley, an undertaker. Brothers Mike Fogarty and Jim Stivers walked off with the door prizes. If you want to know who won the horseshoe pitching contest, you will have to ask Brother Shoue, who headed the athletic committee. Incidentally, I nearly forgot to tell you that I won an egg shampoo, administered with neatness and dispatch by no other than Brother Mandeville in person.

Among those who joined us in the fun were Lawyer Silvers, our legal brains; Hon. Edward L. O'Neill, member of Congress from New Jersey; and Lindsay H. Rudd, candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District. Brother George West is managing Mr. Rudd's campaign and Brother Frank Rule is boosting Mr. O'Neill. Both of them would like to have you remember their respective candidates on election day.

So many of our boys have asked me if I was going to send a picture of the gang at our annual outing that I have decided to ask you to try to include the picture as a part of the November JOURNAL. If you cannot print all of it, you can cut it down to suit the space available.

The outing itself was held on Saturday, September 24, at Rhinelander Gardens, West Caldwell, N. J. The weather was perfect for the affair and a good time was had by all—including large delegations of Brothers from nearby locals. We wish to thank those boys for helping us to make the outing a success.

During the last month the boys working for the United Engineers and Constructors—doing work for the Public Service Electric and Gas Co.—were called out on strike. The trouble was brought about by labor conditions on the job and the failure of the employer to have switchboards wired by union labor. After staying out about a week, the boys returned to work. Now, I understand, working conditions are much improved and the employer has agreed to union-made switchboards on all future orders. They, of course, can be either wired by men in the shops having agreements with the union or wired by men on the job. In any case, it is a gain for union labor.

Speaking of labor conditions on a job, or, if you will, conditions in the jurisdiction of a labor union, we are apt to feel, in most cases, that the other fellow is to blame. However, we all contribute our bit to the whole. When we, in our anxiety to hold on to a job in these times, overexert ourselves to the detriment of our health and help to bring into existence a speed-up system, we are doing our share to create a condition none of us like. It is not fair to yourself or to your fellow workers. And after the damage is done, we look around for someone to pull us out of a hole. We look, in fact, for a man who has all the virtues we could exercise with just a little will power. Now, it is reasonable to think that unless the membership as a whole is not ready to make sacrifices for the general welfare, if we must adhere to rugged individualism, no man on earth can counteract the actions of the mass.

So, when the time comes when you are called upon, or tempted to do those things which you know are apt to undermine our

conditions, try to stiffen up your backbone and forget your wishbone. Do your share. No one can do it for you.

For some time I have been giving some time and thought to our form of taxation. If we were asked to pay the same taxes for our modest bungalow, as our neighbor pays for his mansion we would put up an awful cry. Yet we do that very thing when we expect a man who works a week in a month to pay the same dues, or contribute the same sum towards the support of the union as the man who has a steady job. The only fair way, it seems to me, and many locals hereabouts will show to be true, is either a combination of a low dues rate plus a percentage, or a straight percentage of earnings. Because there are many variations of this system that could be worked out to suit the individual needs of the union, I won't say any more about it. However, give it some thought and you find that it is the only fair way to bring in revenue.

During the month we lost another of our Brothers. This time it was Brother Sam Greenwood. Words cannot express our feelings as we watch the steady flow of the boys into the Great Unknown. Yet we cannot help but realize the loss to us and their immediate families. Life is like that. We struggle and fight for a while, then a bit of breath leaves us and the soul goes on.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, all of the big to-do we looked forward to a month ago—the A. F. of L. convention and our big stag party given by Local No. B-66, Local No. 716 and the radio local—is over, and we were well paid for our effort.

Brother Tracy, Brother Bugnizet, delegates from all over were here—some grey in the service—some young but wise beyond their years—all with something constructive to offer. Something to tell about, some work not always easily done, but well done nevertheless. This is not exactly a boom town, but it does look as though it will go ahead some more yet. One thing—if I am not a long

way off—she is better organized than she has been for some time.

C. R. POPE.

Farewell to A. F. of L. Convention

At last the curtain on the great convention has fallen—

And many fond recollections of the good times We had together will be resulting—

Of the brotherly feeling that came over us all As we gathered together at the banquet hall, The tables all set with good things to eat, Where five hundred or more gathered each other to greet;

All this in honor to our President, Dan Tracy, Our I. B. E. W. International President, And into his heart our loyalty sent.

Also to International Secretary Bugnizet, Memories of his visit we'll never forget.

Delegates from far and near, Often of this occasion they will hear;

The I. B. E. W. of Houston are more than glad

For the opportunity of entertaining they had, But like all conventions, the time comes when we must part,

A last farewell and homeward we start, Something new coming up all the time,

It's a mighty big field, this electric line. And now here's the list of names below Led by a gallant leader and soon we'll show In second place we soon will rank,

One million members and our own bank, And may that good brotherly feeling be with us when we meet again.

And now about the Texas State Federation, Here's something for your consideration:

The largest gathering they ever had, Over three hundred, now is that bad?

And oh, that turnout of those I. B. E. W. delegates!

When they gathered 52 registered, some came late.

All delegates around the hall take their seats, Then came our President Tracy, and Vice President Ingram,

And all present them did greet.

The large attendance was indeed a surprise to them and in their fine talks

They said they never could tell when the Texas State Federation electric delegation

Had such a representation.

Tuesday morning at the hour of three, On to New Orleans at a railroad convention to be.

We're hoping you all arrived home safe and sound,

And some day together again we'll be found.

I. B. E. W. Delegates

Dan Tracy, president, I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C.; G. M. Bugnizet, secretary, I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C.; Dewey L. Johnson, Atlanta Federation of Trades, Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Tschirn, business manager, Local No. 130, New Orleans, La.; George A. Mulkey, business manager, I. B. E. W., Local No. 77, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Paulsen (from Local No. 134), chairman International Executive Board, I. B. E. W., Chicago, Ill.; Ed J. Brown, representative (from Local No. 494), I. B. E. W., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Wegener (from Local No. 309), representing Central Trades and Labor Council, East St Louis, Ill.; Joseph S. McDonagh (from Local No. 664), legislative representative, I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C.; Robert T. Moody (from Local No. 98), I. B. E. W., Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis P. Marciante (from Local No. 269), representing New Jersey Federation of Labor, Trenton, N. J.; W. C. Parrish, our president, Local No. 66, Houston; A. J. Bannon, business manager, Local No. 66, Houston.

F. H. BYAM.

L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH., BRANCH 1

Editor:

I will endeavor to give some information regarding Grand Coulee Dam and Reclamation Project which is in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-73, with L. U. No. B-73, Branch 1, 100 per cent organized.

The large trestle has just been completed and is 240 feet from top to water line, and 4,300 feet long, with three standard gauge railroad tracks and two crane tracks with 115 feet spread. The cranes lift four-yard 11-ton buckets from cars; crane operators



Members of L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas, who installed the electrical equipment in the new Sears, Roebuck and Co. store there; and are also installing the neon signs on this job, which were made in union neon sign shops. Left to right, standing: Brothers John Tuten, Howard A. Lewis, Sam W. Graham, Morris Richard Key, R. W. Oakley, Robert Gaston, Del E. Wurzbach, Spike Kossub, Theo P. Kalies, Harold Galm, Mr. Frank Surreddin, manager of Wright Brothers Electric Co.; Mr. Mark Wright, of the same company; Business Manager J. M. McDonald, Joe E. Stockert, Elmore Zoller, Harry Spahn, Ben Valdez, E. A. Huthmacher. Front row, left to right: Tommie Hays, Frank Brun, Fred Hammons, M. E. Durham, Fred Stockert, foreman on the job; Don Tetley, D. F. Fox, J. M. Lee, William O. Hodges, R. M. Duran, G. F. Sweeney, Maz Niedorf, L. L. Spahn (one Brother not in picture) J. R. Polan. Our members also installed elevator controls for the Otis Elevator Co., this work being done by Brothers R. H. Hagerty, Tony Wattlin, Tom Williams, Herbert Lewis and G. L. Knowles.

and signal men below communicate with each other by telephone.

The dam is built up of columns of concrete, in most cases 50 feet square; each column consists of five-foot layers, lifts and, or, pours, placed at intervals of not less than 72 hours. Ridges, or keys, vertical on transverse and horizontal on longitudinal faces, interlock adjacent columns to form one large monolithic mass, of 11,200,000 cubic yards of concrete.

Now a little about another part of this vast project, which is up-river basin. Above Coulee Dam is an area of 74,100 square miles, 39,000 square miles of it being in Canada. At the dam site the river flows in a channel 700 to 800 feet wide, in a canyon a mile wide and about 1,400 feet deep.

At this point the flow averages 109,000 cubic feet per second, ranging from about 20,000 second feet to more than 40,000 second feet. The annual average run-off above the dam is 79,000,000 acre-feet. Only a small fraction of that will ever be required for irrigation on the Columbia Basin project, as the irrigation season coincides with high-water periods.

Now, boys, I've got lots of information and would appreciate any inquiries or letters from Brothers, and assure you they will get my attention.

J. E. MORSE.

L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH., BRANCH 2

Editor:

Well, it has been quite a while since you received a letter from this locality, so will try to give a few highlights of what has been going on. The women's gym that I wrote about has been completed, and is going to be used this term. Montgomery Ward have finished their remodeling job on the old Emerson Building and have moved in. The college built some greenhouses, a foundry, and remodeled their old power house. Their new power house is doing all of the heating and lighting.

A year ago last May, we formed our organization here. Brother Dock B. Killion ("Old Sunnybrook"), a wiretwister formerly of Joplin, Mo., and points east, was elected chairman, A. D. Chapman as vice chairman, Dave Rowly as secretary; Roy H. Johnson as our business manager; and after sticking his neck out by asking why nothing about L. U. No. B-73 was ever seen in the JOURNAL, yours truly was appointed press secretary.

We have in the neighborhood of 25 or 30 members, counting those who have gone to other parts. We have close to 20 members now and have practically 100 per cent attendance at our meetings.

The new armory is completed now, and an overpass to eliminate some dangerous railroad crossings and to help avoid traffic jams on the days that the college has events on, is now underway. On homecoming days and the like I have seen traffic in this town when the streets would be jammed so a person could hardly get around.

Moscow has built a new high school and some remodeling or new buildings on the campus. I do not know just exactly what has been going on there.

I almost forgot to mention that the telephone company changed over to the dial system this year, and they constructed a new building to house their equipment in. A few of our local boys worked on this wiring and also helped to install the equipment. A restaurant owner is enlarging his place and also, according to some reports, is putting in a night club, but all that he is doing is putting in a ballroom for private parties, dinners, and so forth.

The N. Y. A. constructed a dormitory for boys this year, which was a much-needed improvement. You should see some of the

places where some of the boys stay. I would not keep a pig there. The Kiwanis Club bought an old group house and are remodeling it for some of the boys. They are buying the material and the locals are donating their time for it.

Work was fairly good here this summer, but is slackening off now, and I expect it will be more so later on.

A branch of the Spokane Building Trades Council was established here last month. So I think as time goes on, we will have better results and conditions here. Our business manager, Brother Roy Johnson, helped to start this move.

"LIGHTNING."

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

After reading about all the picnics given by the different locals throughout the country, we of Local No. B-83 in Los Angeles, had better get our oar in and let the rest of the gang know that they aren't the only ones who can have fun.

This year we got together with Local No. 18, the linemen; Local No. 40, the studio workers, and Local No. 889, the railroad local, and did something they all told us we could not do. We gave a picnic, had a good time and wound up with \$40, which we gave the ladies' auxiliary to apply on their annual Christmas party, which heretofore has had to come out of the local's pocket. Last year Local No. 83 had the picnic alone and we gave free tickets to all our members. The affair, which was highly successful, put us in the red about \$900. But we felt it was worth it. This year Freddie Krausse, one of our city inspectors and a member of the executive board, went to work on the proposition and by selling tickets at two bits per head was able to achieve the remarkable feat of putting on a wonderful outing and at the same time keeping in the black.

The picnic was held at the Breakfast Club, regarded as more or less of a rendezvous for the elite. Things got under way with a baseball game between Locals Nos. 18 and 83. Local No. 18 played the worst, and so we won. A keg of beer to be given the winning team got tapped shortly after the game started, and a thirst quencher for each hit or good play soon had both teams going strong. Local No. B-83 must have done wonderfully well, as Tex Watkins, some time Local No. B-18 member, umpired, and still we won. But then, we should—Tex has his card in L. U. No. B-83 now.

Silvio Cogorno, of the Zinsmeyer Switchboard Company, pitched for Local No. B-83, which saved the day, because a hit meant a score. Silvio and his brother, Julio, just about had the egg tossing race won when the egg broke all over him.

Dick Peck, chairman of the executive board of the switchboard unit, won the fat men's race, beating out George Ellicott, business manager of Local No. B-83, by a waistline.

The final and climaxing event, the husband calling contest, was really somethin'. Seven husbands fainted before it was over, so you can judge for yourself whether the ladies were using their ordinary voice. Red Smith was one of the faintees, so we were informed. Somebody else said he was already out, so we can't say for certain.

Dancing concluded the program, which ended about midnight.

Of all the events on the schedule, without a doubt, the one which attracted the most interest was the prize drawing. We had more than 75 very nice prizes donated by co-operating manufacturers, contractors, jobbers and others. We had waffle irons, toasters, lamps, electric irons, electric shavers, door chimes and dozens of other ornamental or useful objects.

Before we close, let us remind you boys again that we have more men than we can find work for, so if you come to Los Angeles intending to go to work you will certainly be disappointed.

BRICE WORLEY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

New England has by no means recovered from that September hurricane, although people have ceased to talk about it and the papers fail to find any feature news in it. Mute evidences of it are still all around us. Uprooted trees and damaged buildings still give their silent testimony to it. Everyone will be glad when the last traces of it are wiped out, for then will the remembrance of the horror and terror of it be greatly lessened. But even when the last evidence is gone and New England becomes again the garden spot of America, many of us will not forget the heroic efforts of those on the job, and especially members of L. U. No. 104, to give us quick recovery from, and maintenance of service during the thickest of the fury of that great storm. Local No. 104 is justly proud of its members and the way they worked, long past the point of exhaustion, to give succor to the public at that time of their great need. We wish we could call the name and office of every one of these men, to give them in this way what great praise the local has for them. However, for what you were called to do, whether the service was great or small, there is equal praise due you, for you were on the job ready to do your part, whatever that part may have cost. And so whatever is said in praise of one in this letter is meant just as sincerely and freely for all.

Even as the first reports of damage to the service lines of the light and power companies were coming in, Brother Charles V. Keaveney, international vice president of the I. B. E. W., and Brother Bart Saunders, business manager of Local No. 104, were on the job contacting these companies as to their labor needs and then scouting all through the unions from the Atlantic to the Middle West for men out of work to supply those needs. You can imagine the high speed these two Brothers were geared up to. On one side of them the companies were frantically calling for men and on the other side they were hastily seeking among the unions of nearly half of the country for men to supply these needs. Brother Keaveney's only motive during all this time was to help the public and to help men find jobs. We personally heard him repeat this scores of times. And so day by day and many times far into the night these two Brothers worked as only men can whose heart and soul were in their jobs of bringing relief to the public and the getting of men and jobs together. Brother Saunders is the soul of modesty. He claims that Brother Keaveney did all the work and is, therefore, entitled to every bit of the credit. He said he felt so confused and helpless during that memorable week that any help he might have given must have been a hindrance. However, great credit is due these two Brothers and Local No. 104 extends its grateful thanks to them, as also the men and companies involved have done many, many times.

Equally deserving of the praise and thanks of the local are two other Brother members for their excellent work that kept the public serviced during the night of that great storm. Brother McLeish, assistant system operator of the Boston Elevated Railway, is one, and Brother O'Keefe, assistant to Brother McLeish and operator of all the automatic substations in the same company, is the other. With two power stations and 25 substations to be kept in operation and a maze of trolley wires and third rails to be kept alive, only

men with complete knowledge of what to do and their great skill in doing it could keep the service up as well as was done that night. Would that the canvas was bigger and the colors more vivid to give you the real picture of what took place that night. Four telephones and 40 telephone lines connected with every part of the system and all clamoring for attention at one and the same time. . . . Red, green and white lights flashing on the switchboards of all the automatic substations indicating interruption of service and crowded trolley cars and trains stopped for want of power. . . . Bells of all kinds ringing and adding to the confusion. . . . Power stations making repeated calls as to how to operate during this time of emergency. . . . Substations continuously keeping these two men informed as to the operating conditions in their several stations. Surely such a confusion of calls to be answered and made and operations to be performed would readily have overcome a dozen men. But these two men with despatch and skill met this situation and did the job so well that they were commended for their work by the officials of the company.

Regarding the details of the above happenings we fear they shall have to be reserved for a later letter. This letter has gone past its allotted number of words. We hope Edith and Doris will overlook this offence this time. We think we have a very interesting story on the trolley bus for next month.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Work around here is not very plentiful at present, but prospects are bright in the very near future. Here's hoping.

We wish at this time to thank Local No. 5 and Brother William Shord for calling for and putting 10 of our men to work there. It certainly helps our boys out immensely, they were down there over five weeks.

A couple of our boys worked for a short time in Hartford, Conn., on the flood clearance after the bad storm.

Have written to a number of locals asking for information, some answer but others do not. It seems as though there is a laxity on the part of some business managers in answering letters, they at least should show a little courtesy and reply.

At the last meeting of this local they honored their business manager by throwing a little party on his birthday. A large attendance were present, as well as members from Warren, Bradford and Erie, Pa., locals. Organizer George Poulsen was here. It is meetings like these that tend to create good fellowship among the members.

We wish at this time to thank Honorable William Fisher, the genial business manager of Local No. 41, and the officers of said local for their cordial invitation to attend their annual picnic held at Warner's grove in Williams Grove the latter part of August. Quite a few accepted and all reported having a good visit and a wonderful time. Thanks again, Bill Fisher.

We have a sign shop here (Cold-Lite) 100 per cent closed shop with a signed agreement. Every sign that leaves their shop bears our union label and they report an increase in business. They make a very nice indoor display sign. A cut of their signs accompanies this letter and will appear in this issue.

Hello, Stac Keller, old topper, all the boys were glad to hear your newsy letter read at the meeting. All want to hear from you again and all want to be remembered to you.

Our women's auxiliary is functioning 100 per cent now and the next time they meet they want to have a joint meeting with the men and have a general get together. All

will be notified of the date. They handle a line of union made coffee, and as it is a very good brand there is a big demand for it.

W. R. M.

Editor's note: Cut not received.

L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Our local is steadily going forward and hopes to do even better in the future. We sponsored a stag picnic in the past summer to which all in the electrical industry in London, organized, unorganized and unorganizable, were invited. Many favorable contacts were made and good fellowship prevailed, especially between our members and the contractors and supply houses.

A family picnic was also held at Port Stanley, Canada, at which a good time was enjoyed by all present. Prizes were donated by local contractors and jobbers.

We also had a good turn-out of members to the Labor Day parade, having as good a representation as any other international union.

In looking over my latest two monthly bills I am billed for 330 kwh. of "juice" for \$4.29, being a cost of 1.3 cents per kwh., which is not bad. But we have a very peculiar situation here, as the municipally operated Public Utilities Commission is a big competitor with private contractors in the wiring field. The local and the contractors have endeavored to establish an Industrial Standards Act Zone, and did establish it, only to have its teeth drawn by the fact that it did not apply to public utilities employees. That this is unfair can be seen, that under an Industrial Standards Act the contractor is, by law, compelled to pay, and rightly so, a set rate of pay per hour, but the public utility, paying no rent, no business tax, and having no city license such as private contractors must have, can pay as little or as much as they like in wages. The utility employees are also non-union and, figuratively, thumb their noses at the union worker because of the privileges they enjoy.

The city council passed a by-law making it compulsory for all electricians to pass an examination and take out a yearly license, but this again does not affect the utility employee.

This situation is not a general one. There are only about two or three cities in Ontario where this is so.

Local No. 120 would be pleased to see the Brothers' comments in the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS on how to bring about more equitable conditions in the electrical industry of London, Canada.

"SHORTY."

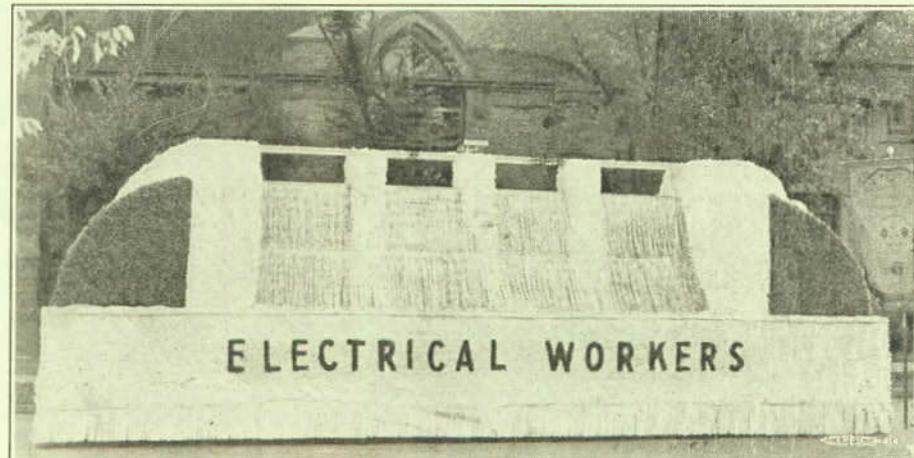
L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Many members of L. U. No. 122 participated in what was believed to be the greatest Labor Day fete of its kind, a three-day celebration beginning at noon Saturday and ending at midnight Monday. The unique feature of the celebration was that everything was free except the refreshments. This celebration was the fifth annual Labor Day celebration of the Cascades County Trades and Labor Assembly and Affiliated Unions preceding and following the Labor Day parade, with three daily programs, which lasted from noon to midnight, and according to newspaper estimates was attended daily by nearly 10,000 spectators. It was opened with an address by Prof. E. A. Atkinson, of the University of Montana, followed by a band concert. The programs consisted of several professional wrestling matches, a big barn dance, athletic events with prizes, pie eating contests, saddle horse fancy riding, races and exhibitions, a wild west rodeo, daily attendance drawings with valuable prizes, international motorcycle races, beauty contest, amateur airplane exhibitions, fancy shooting from automobiles at 60 miles per hour, trapeze performances on motorcycles, drill teams and vaudeville acts. A night show was presented Eagles' Night by Local Aerie No. 14, composed of 150 persons, 25 specialty acts from all parts of the state, directed by J. C. Hickman, with Julius Hilgard, musical director, and Rusty McCollum, master of ceremonies. The main speaker on Labor Day was Heber R. Harper, director, Region XI of the U. S. Social Security Board. Lawrence Nelson, vice president of the assembly, was general chairman of the celebration committee and was one busy individual.

The parade considered probably the largest of its kind in Great Falls was witnessed by thousands and displayed many beautiful floats. It might be of interest to know that the cost of materials in these floats ran as high as \$400 or \$500, and that the stage hands and projectionists' float displayed over \$1,000 worth of equipment. We are enclosing a photo of the electrical workers float which won third prize, and as the lion's share of the work went to Brother Al Shelton, our local voted him their gratitude and the prize. The float, as you will note, represented a dam, the structure of which was in white, flanked by green banks with silver foil as the water. The silver foil glittered under the sun and shimmered in the breeze and its display was greeted by the spectators with much applause.

Out of a membership of over 200 our local



This float representing a dam, with glimmering strips of silver foil as a realistic representation of the flowing water, was the prize-winning entry of L. U. No. 122, of Great Falls, Mont., in the annual Labor Day parade.

massed nearly 50 marchers, including one officer. When we stop to consider that many of our Brothers sacrificed at least one day of a three-day holiday, and others working evening and night shifts participated, the showing was considered gratifying, and at least a modern record for our local. In view of the fact that many members profess ignorance of the intent and purpose of Labor Day, I feel sure they will appreciate an excerpt of Bill S-730, the adoption of which made Labor Day a national holiday:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the twenty-second of February, the thirtieth of May and the fourth day of July are now by law made public holidays."

It is possible of interest to know that some legislative members favored the first day of September, but that Monday finally won out, its upholders insisting that labor should not be deprived of this holiday which they might if it fell upon Sunday.

In the final analysis the Great Falls celebration was a success and a tribute to the organized craftsmen and their employers.

ONE WHO MARCHED.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

We are sending photo of the boys working on one of the largest jobs in our jurisdiction, the Finance Building of the state capitol group.

Some of the large units entering into the construction were 87,000 feet of underfloor duct, with 85,000 feet of lead cable used to lace the vault.

Joe Menns, an old timer of Philadelphia Local No. 98, is superintendent, coming from

the new Federal Reserve job in Philadelphia. Karl Bowers, foreman; Robert Johns, Robert Redmond, and Tony Pitman, sub-foremen, are all from Local No. 143, Harrisburg, Pa.

Also in the picture is Charles Gerbig, our business agent, who is doing a fine job keeping the boys working and the jobs going straight, as our territory is large and he is kept busy contacting all of them.

Submitted for boys on the job by

CLARK.

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

This job of being press secretary isn't as much of a snap as some of the Brothers might think. The eternal question of what to write about has caused many grey hairs and sleepless nights. For my part, I think we should write about things that are of interest not only to our own local union, but to the Brotherhood as a whole. While local conditions are of primary interest to local unions, still everyone likes to know how things are coming along in Podunk Center, and how work is holding out in Jonesborough. An unusually large or fine job means more to the local union manning it, but the whole Brotherhood likes to read in our JOURNAL that L. U. No. XYZ just finished a job on which 'steen journeymen were employed for umpteen months.

Ever since early last spring I've been watching our JOURNAL for a letter from L. U. No. 135, of LaCrosse, Wis., together with some facts and pictures of that Allis Chalmers job that some of us from L. U. No. 159 helped out on. I'm sure that Brother Neuman, of 135, can write as good a letter as the most of us, and I know that he has some dandy pictures of that job. I was there, "Scharlie."

Here in Madison, the city given over mostly to university students and state poli-

ticians, the month of October is the first time in many months that all of our members are working most of the time for private employers. Previous to this we had quite a few men idle, and several on W. P. A. Upon the completion of the electrical work at the municipal airport late in September, our last journeyman left W. P. A. for private employment.

Prospects for work here are brighter than they have been for several years, as P. W. A. grants have been made for several city, county, and state buildings. A few jobs are already under way, contracts have been let for a couple of others, and the rest are still in the architects' offices, incomplete. Since a great deal of this work must be started before January 1, we look for a busy and profitable winter for most if not all of our members.

I'm enclosing a couple of pictures which I hope will find space in our JOURNAL. The one with the five handsome fellows on it is of the crew that finished the wiring of the new municipal airport. From left to right they are: Brothers H. D. ("Hub") Stevens, Hans Haugen, Everett Comeford, Olaf Sundfor, and A. W. ("Art") Bahr. We are sorry that Brothers Wallie Schnurbusch who started the job, and Arnie Sagmo, who helped us build the substation, were working elsewhere that day, and so didn't get on the picture. The other picture is of the panel controlling the field lighting. The top-left section consists of 11 remote control switches and pilot lights for same. Eight of these operate the 440 volt contractors at the right, which control the floodlight units at the ends of the runways. The other three operate relays in the back of the panel, which control the beacon, obstruction lights, and the RCOC switch for the series boundary circuit. The extra lamp at the top of the panel is a pilot lamp which lights when the



L. U. No. 143, of Harrisburg, Pa., supplied these wiremen for the electrical work on the big new Finance Building of the state capitol group in that city.

automatic lamp changer in the beacon operates, indicating that the beacon needs to be re-lamped. The 12-circuit panel at lower left contains the fuses for the magnetic switch coil circuits, and for the beacon, obstruction lights and apron floods. The Square D panel at lower right contains the fuses for the 440 volt flood-light circuits. This panel was built and wired by the Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., and if you look closely you can see that it bears two I. B. E. W. labels. This is the only piece of equipment on the job that came with union labels, but since our men did all the wiring we put other labels on the job.

A. W. BAHR.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Some people say that the speed and efficiency of the machine age, as the result of the vast and rapid automatic production of a commodity, or an article of produce, and the sudden elimination of manpower from industry in the hustle and bustle of things, together with monopolistic reactionaries, and egotistical industrialists, are responsible for the long drawn out depression.

However, we all know that the system of economical distribution is also inadequate, and that rectification, in many respects, is necessary in the interest of all concerned, and that unemployment and under-consumption go hand in hand to destruction and despair, and that there would not be under-consumption, or unemployment, if the suffering human elements had the means to purchase the necessary comforts of life, and to gratify their craving for happiness and further personal security.

Nevertheless, in our helplessness to avert and stem the tide of adversity in the industrial world for the moment, we must, and shall be calm, and have hope, and not lose faith in ourselves or philosophy of government. Learn and know our political prerogatives and make effective our franchise at the polls on election day, and keep our mind's eye open, grasp and strive for a logical method of rehabilitation, politically, industrially and otherwise democratically in the interest of industrial progress, decency in government and general welfare—brotherhood.

Locally

Electrical work and business in general in this locality is very poor at this particular time, and immediate prospects are not so encouraging, but we will not quit trying to improve our condition, and will strive onward.

The Newspaper Guild (a C. I. O. affiliate union) here are out on strike for this last month against the three daily newspapers, namely, the Morning Record; the afternoon paper, the Times-Leader; and the Evening News, and also the Sunday Independent. All of the above affected publishers have, from the beginning of the strike, closed down their respective plants, and this city and vicinity is without a local newspaper. Both sides are standing firm in a deadlock, and no sign of a settlement is in sight. All craft unions affected, except the Guild, are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Labor in general is lined up back of the strikers 100 per cent, and both sides are waiting for developments.

Brother George N. Donald, one of my old pals, paid a visit to our fair city for a day a month ago, and to say the least, we both enjoyed the occasion. He is a resident of



The wiring on the municipal airport at Madison, Wis., is now completed, thanks to these Brothers. Left to right, Hub Stevens, Hans Haugen, Everett Comeford, Olaf Sundfor, Art Bahr. of L. U. No. 159.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Oh, for the life of a press secretary! Especially when headlines are read in the daily paper such as these: Two Toledo Edison gangs are sent to Connecticut to help rebuild lines after storm. Explosion in Water Street Station kills one man. Injured three others. Man severely burned by hot ashes in Acme plant. Second Edison employee dies from burns from explosion at the Edison's Water Street plant. Toledo Edison truck leaves highway, hits tree, killing one man, injuring six others. This happening in less than three weeks.

After the severe storm hit the eastern states an appeal was sent to the officials of this company for manpower to help build up the section around New London, Conn. Two trucks and crews were immediately dispatched. Foreman Gael Brown and O. W. Buchanan were in charge of these men. Karl Kraut and Frank Siems drove the trucks through. Linemen William Bridges, George Maiberger, Harry Hoover, Eugene Carpenter, Albert Paton, Boyd Evans, Harold ("Poggie") Martin, Jim Roberts, and as groundmen there were Dale ("Speed") Noggle and the man that so shamefully exposed himself in his robin's egg blue nighty, Earnie Gross. For shame, Earnie! These men were gone for two weeks. I would like to go from here and tell you more about their trip. But so many things happened here in Toledo that I will have to postpone that until some future issue. Immediately after these men left, first George Harrison was severely burned by hot ashes while working at the Acme plant and is still confined in the hospital at this writing. Then a regulator at the Water Street plant blew up, causing a series of explosions and fires, fatally burning Carl Ronfeldt and injuring Fred Ammon and another employee named Baldwin. Then two days later another explosion in this plant burned Jack Brown. Both Carl Ronfeldt and Jack Brown died from injuries received. Crews worked day and night to restore the damaged machinery. Then the men returned from the East and everything seemed to be working in its regular smooth way, when 10 days later the truck and crew of seven men in charge of Foreman Buchanan (president of No. 245), due to some faulty steering mechanism, suddenly left the highway while traveling at a moderate speed and hit a tree, instantly killing Eugene Carpenter and injuring the other six. Boyd Evans, Albert Paton and Speed Noggle, by some miracle, escaped serious injuries, although Paton and Noggle were treated at the hospital and sent home. Boyd Evans came out apparently without a scratch. Frank Siems, Harry Hoover and O. W. Buchanan, however, were not so lucky. Buck has a broken and badly splintered right forearm, a badly lacerated face and body and his right ear almost severed. The full extent of Siems' and Hoover's injuries has not been fully determined at this writing. I believe that they will both soon be out of the hospital. After seeing the truck, it is a mystery how anyone escaped serious injuries.

This all happened over a period of three weeks. Oh, for the life of a press secretary! But where will this end? Thirteen injuries and three deaths in less than a month. And Toledo has had a safety record that we were all proud of and still are, but what has happened? When will it stop? Not one of these accidents could rightfully be classed as carelessness. Yet

South Plainfield, N. J. Come again, old top, you are always welcome to our city. I had a welcome letter from another old-time lineman, Jack Kenney. I have not heard from Willard Barber or Jack Mosley in a long time.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

On Monday evening, October 24, 90 members of L. U. No. B-212, signified their willingness to better themselves by filling out registration cards at the school started by the local union. Were you there? If not, come now. It is never too late to help yourself.

We realize it is tough to drag the body out two nights every week after putting in an eight-hour drag during the day, but it is one of the things that must be done if we wish to get ahead.

There may come a day when it will not only be necessary to keep pace with the man next to you, in so far as output and workmanship are concerned, but in knowledge as well. And to be able to hold up your end in a discussion, feeling confident you know what you are talking about, is something to be sought after.

Am I trying to preach, you may ask? Nope. Just trying to put across the idea that a union man should uphold his claim to being a better craftsman by gaining the knowledge necessary to back it up, and not depend on production, in the muscle line.

The trade schools are turning out dozens of graduates every year, and quite a few of them are well qualified, both in practice and theory, to give us stiff competition. To feel secure because you belong to the union and they do not, I believe, is not quite enough. But to have skill and knowledge along with union membership is tops in any trade.

Work in this locality is like the rabbit during hunting season—hard to find. We hope that by the time you read this the powers that be will have made up their minds about the housing locations here. Some people seem to have the idea that the proper way to do is pay large sums for the ground and a small sum for actual construction. What do you suppose makes them figure that way? "Shh."

We understand that at the city council meeting of October 26, letters from practically all building trades unions were read, urging speedy action on this building program. That is, all unions except the electrical workers. Perhaps we're too bashful, or did the front office lose the address?

Our sympathy goes out to Brother Vic Feinauer, whose wife passed away October 4.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

they happened. Perhaps Curley Vanell can answer it for us? Hot ashes. Electrical explosions, seldom if ever heard of similar to these. Trucks running off the highway is a common thing, but always a logical reason given. All these things make October a very eventful month, I hope never to be repeated.

Ray Heintzleman is among those disabled. He started downstairs to fuse a meter box. Cat taking nap on top step. Result, Ray went down faster than he intended to. Cat not hurt, but Ray is suffering from a badly sprained shoulder. That could be termed careless, for the cat had no business being there.

My sympathy is extended the families of Brothers Carl Ronfeldt and Eugene Carpenter. A great loss to both families in the passing of these two Brothers. Local Union No. 245 and all its members feel the loss deeply, for they had made and held the friendship of all those whom they contacted. The mere wilting of flowers will not end the deep and sincere feeling of regret of losing such friends, sincere, unselfish friends that I am very proud to have known during their short regime here below. May they rest in peace!

And now, if I may offer a correction in October's issue. I failed to mention that Harry Staup gave us his untiring assistance in building the float for the Labor Day parade. Harry, will you excuse it, please? Thank you.

My new address is 1005 Campbell Street, Toledo, Ohio; mailing clerk, take notice. And while you are checking on that, Harry Geoffroin, of 2438 Lawrence Avenue, has never received the JOURNAL. Once a farmer, always a farmer. Carl Schultz has returned to the wide open places. Five acres. A cottage. Chicken coop. With running water in basement from driveway.

Joe Dooley is back on the job, feeling quite pert. It seems that Harry Geoffroin and Mack Gaynor lost their freedom about the same time. I have met both the blushing brides, and they stand approved. Yes, sir! And Louis Hess—listen, was it a boy or a girl? I never did find out.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, fellows, I can start out with a little better news this month. We have a little work here at the present time, and it sure is welcome. We have a job at Traverse City and one starting soon. I tell this as we have nothing to hide. But we are not able to add any men from outside locals, so, Brothers, before you spend any money for gas and oil, please drop me a line, general delivery, Muskegon Heights, Mich.

We are at this time trying to put more teeth in our state electrical law, and we certainly need it. The big mail order houses have caused us enough trouble with their books on "House Wiring in 30 Easy Pages," or some such thing; but when the State College sends men out to tell the people how to do electric wiring, that is the straw that broke the camel's back. This is the sort of thing we have to contend with around here. The state even has nerve enough to publish a notice of their meetings in the papers. To get a license all you have to do is know the code book by heart. What our inspectors want is a law saying you must have not less than four years practical experience. Sure hope we get some changes soon.

We are still waiting for a modification of the injunction for picketing the Ritz Theatre, and bowling alleys here. There is no law at present in this state which permits peaceful picketing. But if our present governor is re-elected, which we are sure

he will be, there will be a law to take care of that. As the Brother from Flint stated last month, Governor Frank Murphy is truly a friend of labor.

Saw the article in last month's JOURNAL about the father and son teams in our organization. Being a rather new member, the only one I have had the pleasure of meeting is Brother Mal Harris, who is our International Representative for this district. I never knew "Pop" Harris, his father, but have heard of the fine things he did for L. U. No. 58 of Detroit.

Also had the pleasure of meeting Mal's wife and mother, two lovely ladies, at the Michigan Federation of Labor convention in Flint last February. Mal is highly thought of by the boys in our local, and they are always pleased to have him visit us.

By the time this goes to press we will have elected Brother Ed Plunkett to the city commission, I hope.

Again, don't forget to write before coming here, as we are not accepting any cards at the present time.

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Nearly a year ago the various locals in the state of Minnesota organized the Minnesota State Electrical Workers' Council. This council meets quarterly and the last quarterly meeting was held on September 11 in the ballroom of the Saulpaugh Hotel, at Mankato, Minn., as the State Federation of Labor met at Mankato, September 12 to 14.

The meeting was well attended as there were 30 delegates present representing Locals Nos. B-31, B-292, B-160, 928, 294, B-949, B-1034 and B-110.

Considerable business was transacted at the meeting, including the decision to draw up three resolutions, to be presented to the State Federation of Labor convention (one dealing with the request that the legislature provide sufficient funds for the adequate and proper inspection of electrical installations—present and future—throughout the state; one requesting that a central agency, preferably the State Board of Electricity, be set up as an agency through which all state electrical employees shall be supplied, and one safety code covering transmission and distribution lines for light, power and communication). These three resolutions were drawn up and presented to the State Federation of Labor where they were passed, thus securing the support of that body for these measures.

In the evening the delegates to the council, together with quite a number of prominent guests, were entertained at a banquet given in the ballroom of the Saulpaugh Hotel by L. U. No. B-949. The dinner was very tasty and all that could be desired in the line of "eats" and the spirit of camaraderie and good fellowship which prevailed made for a closer relationship and better understanding, not only among the delegates, but among all present and, as many of the guests were power company officials and gas company officials, contractors, etc., with whom the Brotherhood has working agreements, this should make for a smoother relationship in that quarter in the future.

**The series on amateur radio
by Brother Stanley E. Hyde,
L. U. No. B-18, will be resumed
in December.**

The master of ceremonies was Brother George Garney, delegate from St. Paul and field secretary, State Board of Electricity, who presented the following speakers: J. Harris Igou, international organizer, I. B. E. W., who gave the address of welcome; Albert Maag, president, South Dakota State Federation of Labor; George Lawson, secretary, Minnesota State Federation of Labor; William Wright, representative, American Federation of Labor; William Brennan, president, St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly; Mr. Lockhart, editor, Union Advocate; Frank Miller, director of personnel, Northern States Power Co.; Guy Hill, manager, southwestern division, Northern States Power Co.; George Lynch, manager, Mankato division, N. S. P. Co.; William Flynn, superintendent, Faribault division, N. S. P. Co.; R. E. Crawford, president, Mankato Natural Gas Co.; Lew Gordon, president, Minnesota State Electrical Workers' Council; William Witt, secretary-treasurer, Minnesota State Electrical Workers' Council; O. M. Hoxie, Mankato Natural Gas; D. J. Riemers, Mankato Natural Gas.

The committee had made the necessary arrangements so that all the speeches were broadcast over radio station KYSM, Mankato. During the evening a telegram was received from Carroll Elliott, superintendent of Austin Municipal Water, Electric, Gas and Power plant, containing his regrets that he was unable to attend.

Other guests present were: Robert Knoblauch, superintendent, southwestern division, N. S. P. Co.; E. B. Johnson, plant superintendent, southwestern division, N. S. P. Co.; Pat Nee, superintendent, Interstate Power Co., Albert Lea division; Harry Hommel, Austin contractor; R. J. Wright, REA inspector; Mr. Fells, Mankato Natural Gas.

A total attendance of 19 guests and 60 members spent a very enjoyable evening that will long linger among their happy memories.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

It took the first New England hurricane in all history to make the Apsay miss the last issue of the JOURNAL. (Did anyone notice his absence?) Six teams were rushed down to cover the emergency at Hartford, and for a week we felt that we might as well have checked our luggage at the depot for all the use we made of our hotel rooms. Then, before we were able to catch our breath the crisis was over and we were back home again; most of us speaking politely to the WPA officials, trying to get our shovels back.

It is remarkable how welcome I. B. E. W. members are when trouble starts and really skilled workmanship is needed. Then how easily satisfied big business is with a lesser grade of help when an acute situation no longer exists. It is very apparent that the age-old struggle is still on, with the interests still concentrating on denying the workman a proper recompense for his labor and skill until forced by an act of God. Then the shrieks and screams that accompany the parting from each individual dollar are horrifying and pitiful in the extreme. Almost as pitiful as when a reduction in rates is proposed. Then the shoe is on the other foot and everyone is trying to bleed big business white. Too bad, all they have left to console them is that money, which is their heart's blood.

Turning to more cheerful subjects, how's about the war in Europe? Since the various nationalities are aligning themselves and making feverish preparations for the eventual inevitable struggle, one thought persists in obtruding itself. The gigantic arrearages of the debts incurred in the previous conflict are blissfully ignored, but still nobody

for a long time has called Uncle Sam by the name of Uncle Shylock. "Remember?"

During the first couple of weeks after the hurricane hereabouts, there was great agitation among the different city and town councils to have all wires placed underground to prevent a recurrence of the interruption of service in case of a future blow. This movement is beginning to lose headway and probably will be lost sight of in view of the fact that it may be regarded as another raid on the treasury of the power interests.

Brother Sid Stevenson has been practicing with his new artificial limb for the past month or so, but the latest report is that he is back in hospital at the Massachusetts General with new complications. Tough luck, Sid.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, has had all his teeth removed and is letting his gums set. He remarked, pensively, the other day while neatly mending a rip in his union suit with a snarl of number 14 binding wire, "I hate Whriday because I can't order anything to eat. I sound so whoolish when I try to say 'Whish!'"

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. 422, STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Editor:

Our charter was installed September 1, 1938, by Brother George Poulsen, of Erie, International Organizer. We have a membership of 13. Most of our members are working at the present time. We just completed the installation of the sound equipment and hanging the fixtures in the new State Theatre at State College, for Warner Brothers.

Very recently we took over a job that a non-union contractor started in our jurisdiction. He fired all his non-union labor and we put union men on to finish the job.

The future looks good. Lots of work coming on this winter.

About all the other trades are organized in this community and I am sure that L. U. No. 422 is on the road to bigger jobs and more members. And this can be accomplished only through organized labor.

That's all this time, more next time.
J. H. COBLEY.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

As this is being written "in the field" so to speak, and on a day off caused by rain, it will be pointed and brief, I hope. Sort of "off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigin."

Few members realize the job an executive board member has. If they did they would not say things they do or call them the names they do. Our board members are dubbed "The Secret Six." If the members would attend regular meetings, pay their dues and assessments regularly and take an interest generally, the lot of the "Secret Six" would be a great deal easier. Boys, read the letter in the September JOURNAL from L. U. No. 948, Flint, Mich. It is good.

We note several warnings in regard to sneaking into another local's jurisdiction and going to work. Well—it is a lot easier before than after.

The Ohio State Conference seems to have done right well. The Tennessee Conference seems to have fallen on deaf ears. Let's hear from you guys.

Speaking of old charters behind the new ones stirs memories. I have placed two old ones behind new ones in the frame and I wonder if the present members know that the charters of No. 226 and No. 290 hide old charters.

The linemen of the Tennessee Power and



The Park Restaurant, at Niagara Falls, where meetings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were held.

Light are on strike in some parts of Tennessee. The first editorials deplored the blasting of the towers of the transmission lines, but the latest, we note yesterday, stated, "Certainly the blasting of the electric power lines was the work of sympathizers and not electricians because they did not interrupt the service in many cases and surely electricians would know how to cut the service of these lines."

L. U. No. 90 has a good letter on the pension law in the September JOURNAL. We have been unable to get the actuarial data on this subject but have two men out trying to get it.

The recent shooting of one of our ablest business managers in the I. B. E. W. reminds us of No. B-429 of the very serious few days (and nights) caused by the unemployment situation and our lack of any definite plan of putting men to work when a job comes up. How do other locals place men? Who is first out? How do you determine who deserves the work? Should a paid-up dues receipt be the first requirement? Will shooting the business manager solve the problem or will it be an irreparable loss? Please! Oh, please, somebody answer some of these questions in your letter next month.

CHARLIE J. MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

At the September meeting of this local I was elected, along with Brother J. Brodrick, to represent this local at the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at the fifty-fourth convention, which was held at Niagara Falls, Ont., during the week of September 12 to 17. The platform of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is known to all of us who are interested in the labor movement. We also realize that if the main planks in this platform were in operation, the whole country would be experiencing happier days. Imagine the changes in our economic situation if the six-hour day, five-day week, holidays with pay, uniform labor laws in all provinces, federal legislation on unemployment and health insurance, abolition of child labor, free education and government control and development of all national resources were in operation.

If these objects were already won, Canada would not have a million people on relief rolls, our purchasing power would be greater, idle factories would be running. Our country and our people would be happier, safer and moving along the road to greater prosperity if the main platform of organized labor had already been won.

Economic recovery depends upon this platform being carried out. Democracy depends upon the struggle of organized labor to win this just platform and it will only be won

in Canada if the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada continues to grow, if its affiliated unions build themselves up, if the trade union movement remains united and becomes stronger than ever, to make every industry in the country a stronghold of unionism, democracy and progress.

The Trades and Labour Congress deserves the congratulations of all for the good work it has accomplished, for the fact that it has kept its ranks united and this convention was no exception to the others which have gone before. Unity was the keynote of the convention and a program of work for the executive to work on for the ensuing year was laid down, which would be constructive and helpful not only for the immediate interests of labor but will, in a real sense, contribute in full measure to the future of Canada and her people.

Let me briefly give you a few of the things which struck me forcibly at this convention: The splendid talk of Mr. Ebby Edwards, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. "War is not inevitable," he exclaimed, "but fascist states make the situation dangerous and it will not be prevented if a movement representing millions of responsible citizens buries its head in the sand. The British trades union movement stands for peace. It stands for collective security for all states; but having called upon the government to stand up against fascist dictatorships and in the event of war the British trades union movement will be behind its government in the fight for freedom as distinct from imperialism."

The attendance of 650 delegates from all over the Dominion of Canada representing over 170,000 members of the labor movement in Canada, is an increase of over 23,000 in the past year. The fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Joseph J. Kehoe, hailing from Chicago, gave a stirring address, which was enthusiastically received by the convention, which cheered him for several minutes at the conclusion of his fraternal greetings from the A. F. of L.

My thanks are due to Brother Tracy, of our own I. B. E. W., of Thorold, who brought out his "chariot" of ancient vintage, which, although it shimmied, shook, rattled, squeaked, smoked, backfired, in fact did everything that a well bred "chariot" should not do, it nevertheless enabled a group of the visitors to see some of the beautiful peach groves, apple orchards and fields of grape vines through the fruit belt of the famous Niagara Peninsula.

We also saw the Welland Ship Canal, one of the greatest engineering projects ever undertaken in Canada. The canal is ranked with the great waterways of the world, the eight locks lift vessels a total height of 325 feet, the difference in the levels of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

Our "chariot" still being guided by Brother Cecil Tracy, with the aid of Brother Jim Brodrick, in the front seat, who from time to time had to throw on a shovel of coal, which resulted in a shower of sparks and a cloud of smoke (Jim not being familiar with the drafts), at last arrived alongside the giant twin-flight locks, duplicated side by side, to permit upbound and downbound ships to pass without delay. These three successive locks—hence the name "twin flight" locks, are the only locks of this type in the world and indeed before your eyes you can see the ships climb the mountains.

The only sad note I heard of Brother Tracy's steering of his "char-a-banc" was the delegate who expressed himself several times that he would like to stop near a fruit grove and actually pick a peach. It was found out

afterwards that Brother Tracy would have been only too pleased to stop near a peach grove if he could, but his old "bizoo" was sans brakes, sans muffler, sans king pins, sans carburetor, etc., but it did have a good steering wheel and a good chauffeur.

The convention closed on Saturday, September 17, after having re-elected the same slate of officers as last year. President Draper, in declaring the convention closed, said, "The convention has done an immeasurable amount to cement the international trade union movement, not only in Canada, but on the North American Continent." The convention next year will take place in London, Ont., in September.

H. M. NEVISON.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Here we are again, and glad to send a letter in, too. Old Man Winter is sneaking

up on us slow but sure, keeping us all busy fighting colds and getting in our supply of wood. However, we manage to get to the union meeting, some every time and everyone at least once a month. We believe, however, once a habit is formed it is hard to break, so sometime we hope the habit becomes widespread and the outcome will be mighty fine.

We were talking with an older Brother, and we mean just that in case any old timers read this column. This old member of Local No. 500 was none other than "Pete" Stowe, as he was known in other parts of the country. In case you old timers do read this column and should want to get in touch with Brother Stowe, he can be reached at this local. We were informed that Brother Stowe would be glad to hear from his old friends.

It has been our casual observance that the Mexican section of Local No. 500 attends en masse each meeting night. Well, so can we. Can't we? We also regret to report

Brother McCord met with an accident while in line of duty. And we are very glad to report also that Brother McCord is doing very nicely and will be back with us soon. Luck to you, Brother McCord.

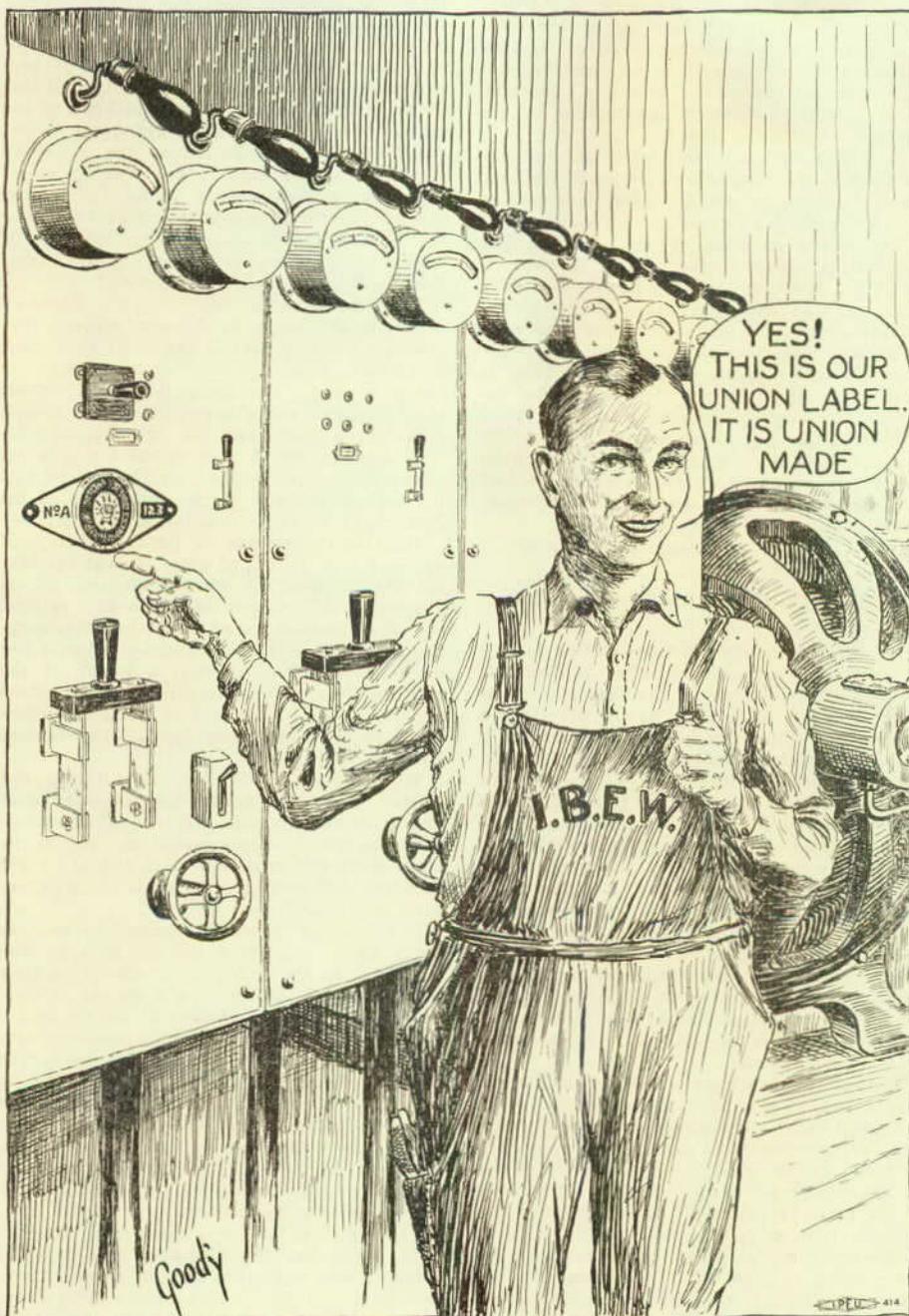
Our president and Brother of Local No. 500, who is none other than "Bill" Carlson, wrote an excellent article entitled "Let Us Think." We feel that after you other Brothers have read this article you will agree with us that it is excellent. However, it took some coaxing to let us have that article as Brother Carlson is modest, but a very good columnist, if we do say so.

Editor's note: Space did not permit use of this article this month but it will appear in December.

We saw some old time snap shots of old time linemen and line crews. We thereby got an idea. Some of you Brothers have some good pictures. Why can't we have them to send in? It might bring some old acquaintances together again. We are sure they would be printed. Let's hear from you.

FOWLER.

MARK OF PROGRESS



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

Who Knows His Name?

Did you notice the group of pictures of "I. B. E. W. Pioneers" which appears in the front of the magazine this month? It's a most interesting historical record of men who played a vital part in building this Brotherhood. In the earliest of these pictures, taken in 1901, is a man whom we could not identify. Can any of the old timers supply us with his name?

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Attached to this communication is a resolution for the In Memoriam section of the JOURNAL on the death of International Representative Jacks. To this the writer would like to add his personal tribute to a man who, through sheer personality alone, brought this local union from a fighting, squabbling group of less than 20 members, split by dissension, to where it is now, one of the outstanding locals in the southeast. Always cheerful, never dictatorial, he won the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His death leaves a gap that will be hard to fill. The International Office has lost an able officer. The members of the Brotherhood in this district have lost an adviser who was ever ready to serve, no matter how hard the going was. The writer has lost a personal friend. Of him it can be truly said, the things he did in life will live after him in death. Certainly the most fitting memorial to him would be for us to try to emulate his honesty, patience and consistent living up to the ideals of the Brotherhood.

A great many of our men are loafing, and have been for the past few months. However, we are in hopes that by the time this is printed most, if not all, of them will be at work, at least part time. Several jobs are due to break in the next few weeks.

In spite of a very dull summer the building trades, under the leadership of W. L. Ferrell, as president of the local building and construction trades council, have made remarkable progress.

Taking everything into consideration the future looks bright. Our members are standing up well under the strain of unemployment. They are displaying the courage one expects of members of the Brotherhood.

A. W. THIOT.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The big job that is talked about by every one in this vicinity is the proposed \$14,101,000 Galveston-Bolivar bridge. At present this road is served by a ferry running on an hourly schedule. During rush seasons two ferries are used and a half-hour schedule is maintained. In the past eight years, since the ferry service has been inaugurated, the traffic has increased to such an extent that 60 cars cross the channel every hour, day and night. This necessitated the taxing of the facilities to the limit.

If the War Department approves of the plan and the PWA will grant us the money we will have the largest cantilever span bridge in the United States, and the third largest in the world.

According to the preliminary layout, the proposed bridge will provide a concrete roadway 44 feet in width, or sufficient for four lanes of traffic, and will be over two miles in length. The main cantilever span will be 2,760 feet long and 155 feet above the channel. The channel span being 1,600 feet in length.

In the event of war it will be well protected, as Fort Travis is located at one end of the bridge and Fort San Jacinto at the other. These forts have protected the Galveston harbor since before the Civil War.

The last word in restaurants was built here in the midst of the life of the beach front facing the Gulf and is called the "Seaview Cafe." It was wired by Eddie DeLany's Home Electric Shop. Their slogan is "Let Eddie and his boys do it," and I must say they all did quite a nice job out there installing chime call bells, portable refrigerators, radio broadcasting outlets, power and light panels, exhaust fans, direct and indirect lighting fixtures and all the other modern electrical appliances that go into the making of the finest in restaurants. The only thing they didn't put in was an air conditioner. The reason this was unnecessary was because we have the good cool tropical breeze all the time without the mechanical ideas of the air conditioning engineers. It just blows in off the Gulf whether we want it or not and just can't be stopped.

Our labor temple was delayed several weeks owing to the preliminary requirements in securing a loan. Now that it has been received by the labor council some action in remodeling is beginning to take shape. The remodeling plans are now under the pen of the architect and will be ready for approval in the next few weeks. The first floor will be available as rental space. The second floor will have office space, two meeting halls and large lobby. Five meeting halls will be provided for on the third floor. A large assembly and recreation hall will be arranged on the fourth floor for dances, weekly programs and conventions. It will accommodate 500 persons. The building is located in the business section and convenient to all bus lines so no one can have an excuse for not being there on meeting nights.

"Galveston, Port and Playground of the South."

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 557, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor:

Your correspondent was rather too busy to catch last month's edition. So please accept my apologies and I'll try to explain how come I was so busy.

In the first place there was a matter of getting a job back under our jurisdiction and then to place a few of our idle men to work, thereby reducing our long list of unemployed men.

We still have a few on that well-known list, but hope to have them working by the time this is in the JOURNAL.

Everything looks on the up grade here and we sure do hope that it stays that way.

We have a fairly good sized job under way at this time, but nothing so large but that this local will have enough men to handle without any outside help.

Then there was another small matter of doing a little of pheasant and rabbit hunting, which is a great event to every sport lover here in Michigan. And the coming month has in it two weeks of deer hunting that has to be very ably taken care of by about half the membership of this local.

We have one of those very peculiar situations here on a job that don't very often happen. The crew that is working on this particular job consists of three journeymen and a helper, but the funny thing is, one journeyman is foreman, another a steward, the other the business manager and, of course, the helper is the grunt. Tell me how anything could happen on this job with each one checking against the other? You can probably figure out who the guy is that's in the middle.

After the first good hard day's work in many months of idleness one couldn't be expected to sit down and think of a whole lot of things to write for this column. Probably will be hardened in by this time next month and will be able to give a better account of myself and the happenings around this part of the country.

F. HAROLDSON.

L. U. NO. 565, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

After the hurricane that visited this state September 21 and did an unestimated amount of damage to the utility companies, among others, the business manager received several telegrams and letters from Brothers from various states, and while the business manager made an effort to place these Brothers and would have liked to see them all get work, the lighting company let their work out to a contractor which of course prevented any of our members getting work.

Local No. 565 wishes to take this method of notifying the members that their messages were received and an effort made to help them.

H. E. SMITH.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

At this time business is very slow within our jurisdiction, but we are hoping for improvement in that line soon. It is very evident that we sit supinely by and let too much of our work get away from us. Effort is being made to tear down the National Electrical Code in order to make a cheaper installation. We have an all-conduit ordinance here and have had for several years, but the non-union contractors, who are doing the bulk of that class of work here, are doing residence wiring on new construction for about \$2 per outlet. Now, one surely would not expect much cheaper wiring than that.

It seems strange to me that the builder who will pay \$500 for a plumbing job without batting an eye will throw up his hands in holy horror when you try to sell him a \$100 job of wiring fixtures included in the same house.

The writer has been in the electric game for a long time and has seen the methods of installation advance from wooden cleats nailed against the joists and insulated wire pulled through quarter-inch holes without porcelain, on to all metal installations, and now the N. E. M. A., through its committees, seeks to tear down all this advancement and use Romex, or its equivalent, as a standard installation. With the cost of wiring and fixtures around 2 per cent of

the total cost of a residence, I fail to see where they will cut down on scarcely anything but labor, and remember, Brothers, that is all we have to sell. So it behooves us to watch and fight this movement.

The article in the current issue of the JOURNAL concerning fathers and sons in the industry was interesting in showing the tendency of the sons to follow in the footsteps of the fathers.

Several of the scribes remark on the poor attendance at meetings. Well, that is something that it is hard to find a remedy for, but will say that we have very good attendance at most of our meetings. Of course, there will always be some who expect everything to be carried on for them and they will always howl the loudest if something transpires at a meeting and they don't find out about it until later.

Personally, I have been unable to attend meetings for several months on account of an injury, but I try to keep in touch with affairs by telephone or otherwise. Sometimes a Brother drops in to see me—one was in just two months ago. But I am getting so I can attend meetings now, and we have such a nice meeting place that it is a pleasure to go and see and hear how things are moving.

I missed Charlie Maunsell out of the last WORKER just when I told what a regular he always is. So come on, Charlie, and your excuse had better be good.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Our business manager, Brother Rufus Johnson, has signed up another wiring shop, and also another neon shop. This leaves only one open neon shop in town. He hopes it will be signed up by our next meeting night, which will be the first Monday in November. This will make our town 100 per cent from a neon closed shop angle. Here's hoping the same may be said of the wiring shops soon.

We are very fortunate in having the business end of our local in Brother Johnson's care. Time is short now, so must sign off. Will try to give more news next time.

E. W. McGEEHEE.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

After the lengthy letter of last month, which must have run over the 500-word maximum, I think that I had better cut this one down or the two young ladies who read proof and copy will be in my hair, and as it is getting a little thin on top I want to keep what little I have left, so will cut this letter short.

You notice that Brother Al Vaughn, a member of this local had the honor of making the first page of the WORKER with a poem.

Ex-State Senator Sanborn Young and his gang of wealthy industrialists, big employers, and other union haters, are working hard to put over their Initiative Proposition No. 1, by which they intend to wreck all California unions and make slaves of all citizens of this state, regardless of union affiliation or not. They are spending many thousands of dollars to put this measure over at the November election.

The "Women of the Pacific," otherwise known as the "Mermaids," more than likely backed by these people that are at the head of this measure, failed to get enough signatures to get on the ballot with a measure of the same order.

California labor has been working hard to defeat this measure, and believe that we will be successful if we continue to work as we have been doing.

To date our business agent, Brother Crown,



ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

Handling electrical inspection in Atlanta, Ga. Seated, left to right: Dewey L. Johnson, superintendent of electrical affairs, City of Atlanta; F. H. Benefield, electrical inspector for Fulton County; R. B. Alford, inspector for Georgia Public Service Commission. Standing, left to right: R. S. Edwards, W. O. Torbett and Dan W. Boone, electrical inspectors for the City of Atlanta; Henry Howell, City of Atlanta elevator inspector. All are members of I. B. E. W. Local No. 613, except Howell, who is a member of the Elevator Constructors.

has received no direct word from President Tracy's office in regards to the race track question but has heard from the international vice president in San Francisco about it.

Many of the other crafts have had a national convention this year and have ironed out many matters and are making headway. How about the I. B. E. W. doing something about a convention soon?

Received a card from Bachie and he tells me that he has just gotten home from a vacation trip. Said that he had gained six pounds. Must have had some good eats where he went.

The new scribe of Local No. B-18 must be one of those average linemen judging by the little knock in the September WORKER about inside men and the final windup "ain't narrow backs dumb?" I would like to turn him loose on some of the work that we "narrow backs" do and see how far he would get. I wonder if he could hook up interlocking push button controls on several motors without a flock of blue prints, or with them, and make them work. Maybe some late motion picture equipment or sound might be easy for him.

The new scribe of L. U. No. B-18 may have thought that it was quite a joke but knowing a few things pulled by linemen I wonder just who is the dumb egg.

The old scribe of L. U. No. B-18 would never have pulled a boner like that as he has shown by his articles in the WORKER that he is an electrician as well as a lineman.

Flynn also says that they are busy with politics so now I understand the reason for the change in scribes in L. U. No. B-18. Now Brother Flynn, let's see if you can take a joke.

My promise to make this short looks like I will have to dead end now or get in wrong, so "adios" for this time.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

As we pause in our daily tasks and give thanks this Thanksgiving Day, as did the Pilgrims, who in 1620 landed from the Mayflower on the shores of Plymouth, Mass., it is well to remember why they came.

They were not sent by the Council of New England or the London Company. Their object was neither to explore the country for gold nor to find a northwest passage to India. They came of their own free will to found homes in the wilderness where they might worship God according to their conscience. They were independents or separatists.

Three centuries ago religion was an affair of state, not of private choice. Rulers enforced uniformity in creed and worship, in the belief that it was necessary to the preservation of their authority. If a subject could differ from the king in religious opinion, it was feared that it would not be long before he would presume to differ in political opinion, and then what would become of obedience and loyalty? For men who were too brave to conceal their convictions or too honest to modify them at the command of the sovereign, only three courses were open: To submit to persecution and martyrdom, to rise in armed resistance or to retire to a place beyond the reach of the king's arm. The history of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is full of the story of cruel perse-

cutions, civil wars and exiles for the sake of conscience.

The history of labor unions is full of the same story of persecutions and bloodshed. Following the decade of Hayes' administration, a process has been going on which has given strength to capital, namely, the consolidation of business or trusts. Labor unions have followed suit by combination of unions for the purpose of securing adequate wages, fair working day, etc. Labor had only one course open to it, to face the issue and fight. Let us not forget what it has cost for what freedom labor has today, and let us remember with thanks those who have fought for that cause.

Happy days are here again for a majority of the boys, for after many months of idleness they are at work again. The municipal power plant, under contract to the firm of Hatzel-Bueler, is at present carrying 15. The college dormitory is carrying six. We still have a number on the waiting list, but hope to have them at work for the winter.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Our vice president, Brother H. T. Elliott, has done a wonderful job acting as president in the absence of President Lester Morrell. Brother Morrell has been appointed as an international representative for the southern part of the state, which includes Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Grand Junction, Trinidad and Walsenburg, and many other towns; all of these are south of Denver. Brother Morrell has spent much time in Grand Junction organizing the light company there.

Brother Al Gettler was appointed to study the working of the Social Security and give us a 10-minute talk at each meeting, so each member will know how the Social Security Act works, and how each one benefits by it.

Brother Horace Tureman was appointed our new social committee chairman. We hope to see a good winter for social doing in the union. We have not had any report from the chairman of our committee just what they have in mind for social activity, but whatever it is it will be good. Brother Tureman is a real go-getter—and has a committeeman from each department equally as good.

We wish to congratulate the Redland Power and Water Company, of Grand Junction, Colo., and the Utah Light and Power Company for establishing fair relations with the I. B. E. W.

GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

A few words from Danville to let the rest of the United States know we are not dead here. Although not dead, most of us are tired of waiting for a decision by the labor board in regards to bus drivers who are yet on a strike here in Danville and in Champaign. These men went on strike over a year ago when certain conditions became so unbearable they thought they had had enough.

At that time our men had a great majority over another group of men who had formed their local after our men had a contract already in force and working. In spite of this fact, the board had not heard the case until this week, when the company officials failed to show at the hearing, although the company had their attorneys at the hearing. We are awaiting news from that meeting or ones to be held afterward.

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$1.50



Things at the Illinois-Iowa property here are fair as can be expected. Quiet has more or less been with us for several months now.

We regret we lost a very good member, Henry Duncan, last month. His passing will be very much noticed.

We are 100 per cent closed shop here in Danville now and it is quite a nice piece of clockwork when everything goes smooth as it should always.

I think that when other companies see the good effect of employees' good will on production they would be wise to follow the example set by our federations of labor unions and co-operating employers.

The company gave a large picnic for employees here last month, with the committee of Al Greene, Bill Malloy, John Lee, Josephine Shields, Madge Woolsey and Ollie Sexton, our steward and financial secretary, really putting out to make the picnic a success which it surely was. They were helped greatly by other members of the local who carried a great deal of the actual picnic procedure through. Our thanks to the company for their part.

I hope that the next time I write I will have good news about the bus strike situation, for we know we have the goods on the culprits.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. B-711, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Editor:

"A Tribute to a Great Guy"

Frank D. Benefield, 50 years of age, initiated October 30, 1918, 20 years of steady service and a clean record from the I. B. E. W.

What more need one say of a good union man? Brother Benefield was No. 1 electrical inspector in the city of Long Beach at the time of his demise. He enjoyed this position for the past several years, prior to which time he was a wire jerker in this city.

He was born in Shaw, Kans., and lived in Phoenix, Ariz., before coming to Long Beach. The union was Brother Benefield's hobby. I say hobby, because he was vitally interested in us. He constantly urged every electrician he came in contact with to join the I. B. E. W., and he was very pleased when we finally managed to sew Long Beach up on a 100 per cent union agreement, with all the contractors in this city.

In leaving us, he did not take the name of Benefield out of our books. He left his son, Donald, to take his place, and if he follows in his dad's footsteps, and I am sure he will, Local Union No. 711 will continue to take pride in the name of Benefield.

Sleep on, Brother, rest in peace. When our work on earth is done, we hope we will meet on that golden shore and join in that great spiritual union that will never, never die.

W. E. HOFFMAN,
President.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Reading through one of the popular monthly magazines, what is known as the "guest editorial" struck me as being a rule of behavior that could be applied to every life, young or old, male or female. The editorial deals particularly with the training of the young police officers in one of our state police forces, and is written by the head of that body. But the principles set forth could be applied to any trade or profession.

To quote, "Courtesy is the only oil for the wheels of human contact that always retains its lubricating quality. As the piece of ma-

chinery wears itself into smooth running efficiency with proper lubrication, so does a man fit himself to methods of smooth running efficiency through the application of courtesy.

"Courtesy as part of the stock-in-trade of a young man does not manifest itself in a hand-shaking, back-slapping, superficial display in his public contacts. Rather, it consists of quiet, unassuming behavior based on sincere consideration for the feelings of others.

"Race, religion, color or creed does not influence its practice. Trained into the young man, it grows on him and will take him on and upward in his profession. It is the indefinable something about a man that inspires confidence. The thing to be acquired is a behavior in public contacts and personal life that will set him on the right road to success."

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the principles of behavior advanced in the above can, and should be, the first consideration in dealings of members of our profession with each other, with members of other crafts, with our superiors, and by the same token the supervisors should apply the same principles in their dealings with those under their management.

In fact courtesy is the key that can open the door to goodwill and understanding, and could certainly be used to good advantage by both capital and labor, and by nations as well, in their diplomatic relations with each other.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Our last two meetings have been held in our own hall and they were more than successful gatherings. Our hall committee has been working night and day to make the hall into a comfortable home for our local. And by the time this appears we will have inaugurated our winter series of fun nights for members and their families with a bang-up "hard times" Hallowe'en party, which the hall committee has guaranteed will take 40 years off the age of the members in the twinkling of an eye. We hope that this Hallowe'en party will also interest the feminine portion of our families in making them better acquainted with the ideals of our organization and inspire them to form one of the most progressive, hustling women's auxiliaries in the United States.

And through the columns of our magazine the hall committee wishes to thank all the loyal members of our local who have demonstrated their desire to co-operate by buying chairs and having their names inscribed thereon.

Winter has descended upon us at last, so we are about ready to dive into a hole and pull it in after us until next spring, when we emerge like the opening buds of the trees.

Work here is still at a standstill, and until the problem of the Nebraska grid system of power is settled, probably will remain in the same condition. Plenty of rumors, but nothing tangible.

But we now have one barge line in operation on our sluggish Missouri and the government engineers have disclosed mighty plans for a boat basin and dock to be located here, and when the barge lines start plowing up the river we are hopeful they will bring new life and a steady progress that will result in a healthy growth, both of the city and the power company for which we work.

George Senter, the happy-go-lucky cable splicer, network system expert, had the misfortune to mix up with some of those pestiferous streptococci and is confined at

home; Lloyd Watson is learning to walk on crutches, while Whitey Hoffman is still holding down his bed at St. Catherine's Hospital. But we hope to welcome them all back to the hall soon.

And to Joe De Voe we must apologize for leaving out his name and substituting that of Hinkle as one of those who belonged in the clean-up squad who made such a nice job of our hall.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

This short operator's epistle is being composed in the dead of night when all ordinary humans are supposed to be resting, mind and body, and probably fails completely to set forth the writer's intent, namely, that of acquainting readers of the JOURNAL with the new Pickwick hydro plant and the operating personnel.

On June 29, this year, at 4:03 p. m., Generator No. 2 was paralleled into the TVA system by Brother Sam Boyer, and Pickwick Landing Dam hydro plant was officially "on the line." No. 1 unit was put in service in August, giving the plant its full installed capacity. Provision has been made for the installation of four more machines, when the need arises.

The two machines are Westinghouse, 40,000 kva., 13,800 volts, "umbrella type," supported on a Kingsbury combination thrust and guide bearing 105 inches in diameter, with a lower lignum vitae wood guide bearing. The lubricating oil is self-contained in the thrust, making an elaborate oil supply system unnecessary. These machines are driven by Allis-Chalmers variable pitch propeller type turbine wheels. The wheels have a maximum diameter of 24 feet four inches and are rated at 48,000 horsepower at 43 feet head and 81.8 r.p.m. Their maximum rating is 55,000 horsepower at 60 feet head and 81.8 r.p.m. The governors of "actuators" are also by Allis-Chalmers, and are a "super-sensitive" type.

The pitch of the wheels is controlled automatically between certain heads and for varying loads by a Kaplan Head arrangement coupled with the actuator. The driving force for changing the pitch of the runner is provided by employing a hollow driving shaft and a servomotor, the cylinder of which is an integral part of the shaft, with the servomotor piston connected through linkage to the blades of the runner. This mechanism is lubricated by an oil supply contained in the hub of the runner. Since Pickwick Dam is a variable head plant, with the gross head anywhere between 43 and 56 feet, it is seen that the above is calculated to give maximum wheel efficiency at any head or load within certain limits.

The dam itself is about 1.42 miles long, bank to bank, and consists of an earth-fill section 4,680 feet long, the lock section 110 feet wide and 600 feet long, the concrete spillway and powerhouse section 1,167 feet long, and about 900 feet of earth-fill on the north shore containing the switchyard. The long earth-fill section contains a concrete core and is heavily rip-rapped with large limestone rock found in adjacent quarries. The lock section boasts of the highest single lift in the world—67 feet.

The control room here is a thing of beauty, with mottled grey and black inlaid linoleum floors, soft grey walls, arched ceiling painted a flat cream, controlled indirect lighting, air conditioning, and, of all things! venetian blinds. The south wall of this room consists largely of plate glass panels, to afford visitors a good view of the control room while standing on the ramp overlooking the turbine floor. This last feature, however, makes the electrical operators feel like monkeys in a cage

when the place is filled with visitors. On the other hand, this feeling is overshadowed when outstanding examples of feminine pulchritude push their pretty noses against the glass. Well, I could go on forever!

Now, a word about our operating personnel: Mr. J. L. Parrish is our superintendent, and Mr. E. E. Curtiss is our assistant superintendent. Both darn good bosses, and we mean it.

On the electrical board we have Brother Leon Bright, a veteran in power plant work; Brother Boyer, another old head juice twister; Brother Altemus, who hails from Philadelphia; Brother Cliff Roberts, who, according to Mr. Watkins is tall and scholarly, and should have been dean of Sawyer Tech at Wilson Dam; Brother Shorty Prestridge, from Wheeler Dam, who carries more pencils than a hedgehog has spikes, and Brother Fenn, who came down from Decatur just recently. By way of explanation, the term "Sawyer Tech" is the name affectionately given to the training program inaugurated by the TVA, and is called so in honor of Mr. Ray G. Sawyer, who is in charge of its execution.

Among the members on the turbine floor are Ben Darmer, an old Wilson Dam operator; Mr. Arnold, another old-timer at Wilson Dam, calm, cool, and collected always; Mr. Landrum, who can talk eight hours and still make a good shift; Brother T. G. Watkins, the much-traveled Englishman, better known as "King George," who still must have his "tae," even if the bullets fly, and Mr. Rhodes, another eminent product of Wheeler Dam.

In addition to the above-named crew, there are several aspiring young operators, who are learning their way around quite well, thank you.

As regards conditions here, we are still in the throes of those last minute construction periods, naturally making for some confusion, but everything considered, the plant is progressing nicely. We hope to have our own end of the training program full under way in a very short time, so as to keep our men fully abreast of conditions on the rest of the system. Our plant is 100 per cent union and we all think we have had a very good start.

We extend a hearty welcome to all of you to come down and visit us.

T. G. WATKINS,
C. A. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

We, the electricians and linemen of the Illinois Central, Western Indiana, and the Chicago Belt Line Railways, represented by L. U. No. 794, of Chicago, send fraternal greetings to all brethren of the craft, but especially to the lodges of the United States and Canada, who represent the railway industry.

We would like, through the medium of the JOURNAL, to exchange ideas, air our grievances, and propose changes in the present method of handling cases with the management, which might prove of particular benefit to this craft.

Well, elections are now a matter of history. The new officers have tried their wings, stirred up the same mess of mulligan, and have made the same mistakes their predecessors made. Thanks to the powers that be, however, there are exceptions to this general rule, and here and there you boys have placed in office real leaders. And wherever this miracle has happened, you will invariably find that they are applying sound business methods to the administration of their offices. How often we see the brunt of not only the actual business but of the various committees so necessary to the success of a lodge, carried by the president and secretary of the lodge? They work themselves into a lather trying to make a success of their jobs, and are re-

warded by a falling off of attendance, and apathetic indifference to the affairs of the lodge. A good executive is not the president who tries to run the whole show himself, but one who can organize and interest the greatest number of his lodge brethren in the general business of his lodge, and active on the various committees which contribute to the good of the lodge. One of the most important committees of any local union is the visitation or sick committee, and such being the case, I hereby submit our own visitation chairman's report.

Louis Knokes, reported last month as being in the Illinois Central Hospital, is back on the job again and feeling fine. Nick Campbell, the red head from M. J. Clark's crew, at Twelfth Street, was admitted to the hospital for observation September 12, due to stomach ulcers, but after a 10-day treatment by a staff specialist and the tender ministrations of a pretty black-eyed nurse, Nick is back on the job again, with a far-away look in his eyes but otherwise 100 per cent.

Robert Maginal, from the M. U. at Burnside, was rushed to the Illinois Central Hospital on October 6, with an attack of pneumonia, but at this writing (October 26) he is much improved and his discharge from the hospital is in sight. A close call, Bob, but the boys were pulling for you, and are tickled pink to know that you will probably be able to be out at the November meeting.

There are few things as irritating to the average man as the semi-static state of uncertainty. It is like waiting for the day of judgment, or a job to materialize, or the licking dad used to promise us when we were a bit younger than we are now. We, employees of the railway system, are faced with the prospect of a walk-out, unless the fact finding committee, appointed by the President, speedily finds an answer to the present stalemate. They have been dallying with this matter the better part of six months and no one apparently knows the answer yet.

Persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that a 5 per cent cut is in prospect for us. If that happens it will be just about the last straw. Predictions on the outcome are about as reliable as the last Literary Digest straw vote. However, I will venture the opinion that many a good Democrat who voted his party straight at the last Presidential election, will, at the next election, place a sizeable (X) in the Republican circle. It is the total bulk of little things, added one at a time, rather than the crushing weight of a single item, which finally breaks down the wage earners' resistance. Labor, as represented by the A. F. of L., rejoiced at the passage of the Wagner bill. Then Madam Perkins got her dates mixed and Harry Bridges took over the West Coast. Next we have Black, the radical, appointed to the Supreme Bench. Then came John Lewis, beetle-browed, thunderous-voiced, cracking the C. I. O. whip over the automotive and steel industries, looting his own United Mine Workers to the tune of millions with which to further disrupt American business, and with it, the welfare and peace of mind of untold thousands of America's wage earners.

And now, just to cap the climax, we have the announcement of the appointment by President Roosevelt, of one Dr. Bloch, to a place on the federal maritime board. But more of Dr. Bloch later. It certainly looks as if someone was getting an unusual amount of pleasure out of waving a red flag in front of a bull, already goaded to madness. And that bull is not big business, either, but the American Federation of Labor, with its anti-communistic policy.

Getting back to Dr. Bloch. Consider if you will, President Roosevelt's appointment to the federal maritime board of this man who, according to the Dies House Committee

investigating un-American activities, was a known communist and a member of the communist professional union of San Francisco. And if this is not enough, consider further the fact that the maritime labor board was expressly created, under the new Merchant Marine Act, to settle trouble in the shipping industry and to remove the troublesome communist element. Wouldn't this set-up make a jackass laugh his head off? Isn't it time that labor unfolded its hands and moved into solid line? Isn't it time for the A. F. of L. to take more decisive steps in the affairs of this nation and in behalf of the wage earners of America? Or must we stand idly by until we find ourselves helpless before the fast-growing list of appointive misfits who interpret the Wagner Act as something especially created for John L. Lewis and his C. I. O.? Where is it all to end? If allowed to continue we may look for a new cult to arise in Washington, and to see a shrine erected to Perkins, Black, Bridges, Lewis and no one knows how many others of the same type. If you think this idea is far-fetched, witness the last White House gesture of disdain to the A. F. of L., the appointment of Dr. Bloch, communist, to the post of dictator on the maritime labor board.

DELL BARNHARDT.

L. U. NO. 888, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Editor:

I am enclosing two pictures of a transformer platform that was built by members of Local No. 888, on the Florida East Coast Railway. This platform is located at the Buena Vista passenger car yard, in Miami, Fla.

The construction of this job was with 100 per cent union labor. Brothers R. E. Holmstrom, J. M. Sims and S. D. Smith did the work under the supervision of Brother F. M. White.

The construction of this platform is of steel. The transformer supports are of old track rails, with angle iron used as cross arms. The only wood on it is the cat-walk around it. The primary side of the transformers is 4,400 volts, four-wire, and the secondary is 220 volts, three-wire. There are two banks of transformers connected star-delta, and a single lighting transformer. This bank serves two air compressors, two motor-generator sets and the yard circuits for testing and pre-cooling air-conditioned cars.

Our local celebrated its first anniversary this month. We are pleased to say that we enjoyed a very successful year. We held our meeting in Miami, Fla., and as our membership is all over the entire road the Brothers came down and all had a very good time.

As this is our first offering for the JOURNAL I will make it short, and try to do better from now on.

J. M. SIMS.

L. U. NO. B-921, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Come one, come all, to Local Union No. B-921's second annual dance, to be held on December 3, 1938, at the Elizabeth Carteret Hotel ballroom. The dress is optional.

We are planning to have a floor show comprised of this local's own talented members, and if I do have to say so myself, we do have quite a few talented members that Major Bowes doesn't know about. Along with that we will also have two door prizes. But there I go, giving secrets away. Just come down and see for yourself what's what and I'll guarantee you this, that your investment of 75 cents for a ticket (that includes wardrobe) will bring you the best returns that you have ever gotten for your

money. So what say, shall we shag off down to the strains of George Emmery's Orchestra? If so, I'll be seeing you at the dance.

DORIS J. KENNY.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

At one of our recent meetings we had the distinct pleasure of hearing the Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow. His sincere views on the workings of Congress and the intentions of Congress at the next session kept us spellbound. It is our hope that the citizens of this community will again choose him for our leader. His record is 100 per cent for labor.

I am happy to state that employment has picked up and our plant, the Crosley Corp., makers of union-made radios and refrigerators (look for the label) is very busy. Practically all of our members are being called back and are neck deep in their work.

Be sure to tell your friends of the fine quality union-made Crosley products. We are proud to be able to be a cog in the manufacturing of these union-made Crosley radio and refrigerator products (look for the label).

MICKEY HARRIS.

L. U. NO. B-1076, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Brothers and readers, this is Local Union No. B-1076 opening its first report. Our local is composed of a number of different types of electrical service men. Here are some that come to mind at this moment without getting at the records: Refrigeration men, radio service men, broadcast technicians, motor repair, public address maintenance and operation, electric stove men, washing machine service, electrical service men and electrical maintenance men (not including inside wiremen).

We are trying to help all our members but, after all, our local covers so many small as well as large shops and concerns that it takes our business manager a little time to cover and watch that territory, besides when he is working on agreements with the employers he has little time to get around and pat everybody on the back.

Radio station WSPD, broadcast technicians, are organized 100 per cent and our business manager has and will be carrying

on negotiations with their employer to have a satisfactory agreement. I am glad to report that up to date results have been favorable.

Our business manager is also negotiating an agreement with one of our local dairy concerns for the refrigeration men of B-1076.

One Brother came to one of our meetings with a long tale of woe and sorrow that primarily was childish. After taking up the local's time with a rather animated talk, the president politely said, "Brother, we are glad to have you bring your chip on your shoulder, but please don't bring the whole darned telephone pole." Maybe he will learn some day.

I am glad to report that Brother Ernie Melms, who was confined to a local hospital for some time, is now able to be back on the job again. May he continue to improve in health.

The recession has bumped us awfully hard, but most of us are still smiling and if business picks up—well, even that won't make us sore.

Well, so long for this time. Now that we are in the JOURNAL we intend staying there.

THOMAS L. LORENZEN.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Conditions in general are very much the same at our local, as far as work is concerned. We are still getting a few new members each meeting night. Thanks to the individual initiative and goodwill of our Brother members, we shall succeed! Much work seems to be in the making, but not any has been so fortunate as to pass through our local as yet. "But Rome wasn't built in a day either."

ED. QUADE.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Tuesday, November 8, has been set aside in the state of California as a day when labor has to again put up a battle for its equal rights. The question is whether we shall be ruled by the dictatorship of capital. This issue doesn't concern only the state of Cali-

fornia but every other state in the union. There is an unlimited amount of money being tossed into the coffers of the sponsors of this movement, not only in the state of California but as far as the eastern shores of this United States. This is a vital issue and if the bill is passed it means that California is the first state in the union to adopt the first step to fascism. Our Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and last but not least, our prestidigitating morning paper, better known as the "Los Angeles Times," advertise to the world that southern California is the open shop and labor free state. Well, organized labor has changed that to quite a degree and their only recourse is to put the most dastardly and tricky issue on a ballot, begging the public to vote away their own rights.

Then we have a few women's organizations, a clique of stooges sponsored by this gang to dance at the crack of the ringmaster's whip. The big shops manufacture bullets and the ladies of the Pacific fire them door to door. Bell ringers, over the radio, through revised mailing lists and all other methods known for contact are used.

While reporting the conditions of Local No. B-1154, work is rather quiet and quite a number of the boys are marking time, and to the outside Brothers, please be advised that should you come this way just bring your fishpole in place of the tool kit.

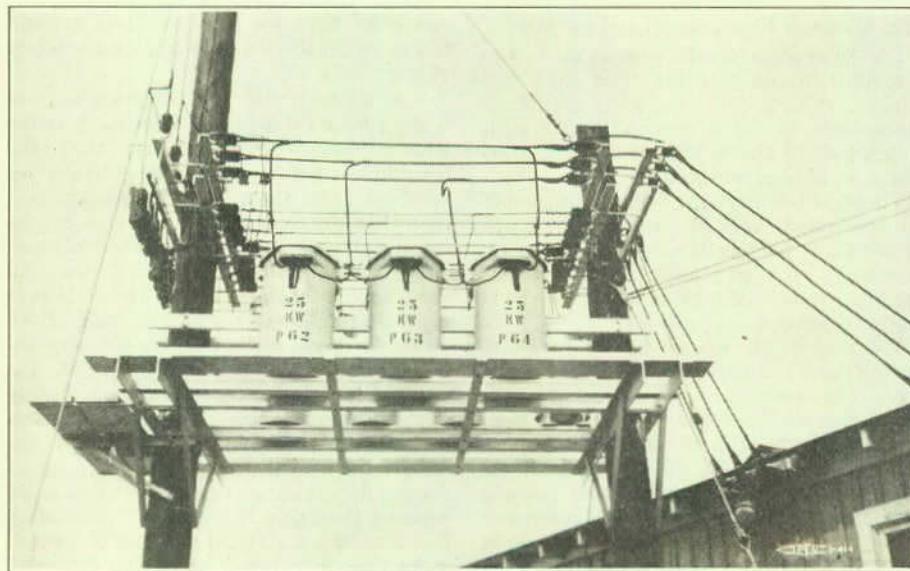
There has been a lot of reaction in the state in the ranks of labor in regards to the endorsement of Frank F. Merriam, our present governor, by William Green, of the A. F. of L.

The state of California needs more representation from our International Office. If ever there was one state that has got to be up and on its toes to keep things in line, it is this state. Eastern capital is putting as much money in this state to fight the rights of labor as they are in their own respective states.

While the work and efficiency of our International Vice President of the Ninth District, J. Scott Milne, is unquestionable, there is a limit to a man's endurance. More territory has been added to Milne's jurisdiction. In time a good horse with too much load will lose his pulling power.

And the Ninth District, especially the California end of it, at all times has a battle on their hands to keep things in line. So this is a fact that needs consideration.

O. B. THOMAS.



L. U. No. 888 is proud of this very neat looking job—a transformer platform for the Florida East Coast Railway, constructed by its members.

WHEN PENSION ARRIVES, TRY TRAILER VOYAGE

(Continued from page 579)

wand of the moving picture which fades so quickly.

When you come to a beautiful spot on the highway you drive off far enough for seclusion and take your time enjoying a meal and discussing the things you expect to see the next day. The bulletins put out by the United States Department of the Interior are a great help in selecting your points of interest.

When you find a good place or interesting people, or both, you simply forget about when you will start out again. You are happy, so why worry about the next move? You have all the rest of your life to go there and no one likes to think that that is soon over.

PARKING IN YOSEMITE

For instance, we parked two months in Yosemite, way up in Aspen Valley on

Tioga Pass road, about 7,000 feet high, where the climate was delightful in the day time while the people down in the valleys were sweltering in 114 degrees of hot summer weather. The nights were always cool, down to 35 and 40 degrees and when you have slept through one and get up about 9:30 in the morning the bacon, eggs, toast and coffee are something to look forward to with gusto, especially if you take a short hike before breakfast.

Trout fishing is good in the north, middle and south fork of the Tuolumne river, also the lakes and streams which are numerous. Then there is always an outside bonfire at some one's cabin where all the summer vacationists gather to make merry, toast the dogs and imbibe the lager. When you start out fishing in the morning no one says, "Be home at twelve o'clock, we are having dinner at twelve o'clock sharp." Meal time is when you are hungry and the greatest responsibility one has is thinking of what to have for the next meal. Of course we had a clock in the trailer but it seldom ran because of failure to think to wind it. In a trailer you only have daytime and night time, going to bed time, and getting up time, and siesta time. That is enough kinds of time for anyone.

Then there is the joy of driving up to some friend's home (all ex-canal diggers have friends scattered all over these United States), parking in their yard and visiting in the modern way. It is just as if you had moved your home next to theirs and when you have gone over all the pleasant memories you are on your way and you have not disturbed your friends any more than if you had been living next to them in the conventional manner.

Dad's Place at the mouth of the Klamath River is a paradise for fishermen, we saw more than a hundred of them all fishing at the same time and dragging out the 35 and 40 pounders. These salmon command a premium price in the London market.

HE VISITS BONNEVILLE

The Columbia highway on both the Washington and Oregon side is a continuous dream of beautiful waterfalls, cascades, gorges, tunnels, and well equipped free parks. Bonneville Dam was interesting and required several hours to see properly.

Paradise and Sunrise entrance to Mt. Rainier make you feel like Alice must have felt when she went through wonderland. Majestic peaks like Shasta, Hood, Rainier and Mt. Lassen are in sight nearly all day when you pass on the highway. Their snow-covered tops have the psychological effect of making you feel cool even if the sun is shining on the road. Last winter's snow is an expression meaning gone forever, but you see last winter's snow on Mt. Shasta all summer.

At Shasta City Uncle Sam has the largest trout hatchery in the world, very interesting to those piscatorially inclined.

We were in Tacoma in October and the weather was getting cold so we headed south and took until December 15, to get to Alhambra, stopping to see interesting things, visiting friends in Richmond, San Francisco, Oakland, Oakdale and other way points.

After spending the holidays at home in Alhambra we went south as far as Agua Caliente, Old Mexico. San Diego was full of ex-canal diggers. It took some three weeks to see them all.

The early summer found us in the San Bernardino Mountains on the Palms to Pines highway. There is a lovely camp at Hurkey Creek, some 4,300 feet elevation. Lake Hemet, a mile away, provides good fishing and boating. Hurkey Creek is a Riverside County camp of some 38 acres with all comforts. It was so pleasant that we stayed there nearly all summer.

If one wants to go swanky, Tahquitz Lodge is near, also Idyllwild where many rich people have their summer cabins, and good old Fern Valley Lodge, with dances twice a week and where there was more democracy than in all Europe, among the vacationists.

WINTER AT PALM SPRINGS

After parking in a grove of oranges at our friends' home in Stanton for some six weeks and sharing a 35-pound pig for Thanksgiving we drove down to Palm Springs for the winter.

Now Palm Springs is where the painfully rich spend their winters but there are also some painfully poor there as an Indian reservation nearly surrounds Palm Springs and outside of the Osages I haven't heard of many Indians with too much filthy lucre to spend.

Indians playing pool with modern Americans was an unusual sight; they play a good game, too.

Of all the delightful places, it is Palm Springs in winter. The air has a quality of rejuvenation like good wine. People dress in nearly nothing all winter, guys and gals on bicycles and horseback, exposing their skin to the sun as carelessly as a Mexican Chihuahua hairless dog.

I have seen men and women go to the postoffice in the morning with their pajamas and bath robes on, girls attending to business in the stores and banks with only a pair of shorts and a couple of gimbicks to hide essentials.

There are beautiful homes there which the owners use only about five months out of the year, perfect lawns surrounded by high walls. A tiled plunge in the center of the lawn would attempt even an old rheumatic to jump in.

We stayed all winter of '37 in Palm Springs and the surrounding desert country. The date gardens of Indio which make one think of the Garden of Eden, are the only ones in these United States. If one has a soul it will manifest itself when looking at the sunrises and sunsets on the desert. They rival any picture any artist can paint although there are scores there in the winter time trying to do so. In April of '38 we started toward home and took it easy.

On May 1, we moved back into our home and while it was a change we were not tired at all after two years in the trailer.

We wish to thank our stars that the Atlantic and Pacific are wide and wet and that the gentlemen on the other side thereof are no closer to us than they are as it might have spoiled our trip thinking of impending wars.

Trailers? Well, they are like everything else in America. They run from the sublime to the ridiculous. For instance we saw one parked at Palm Springs which cost \$11,500, with its chauffeur and butler; and some are like match boxes put together with chewing gum.

Believe it or not but in the Ramon Camp at Palm Springs, you pay from \$5 to \$25 per week to park. Yes, I said per week.

There is one thing about being retired that I want to mention, and that is the whistle that wakes you up some morning when you happen to be parked near some factory which still sports one. If there is any more enjoyable feeling than realizing what it is and also realizing that you do not have to get up and go to work, I do not know what it is and it is a great temptation to pinch yourself and see if it is really you in a modern highway pullman, so you roll over and get a little extra margin of sleep just to be sure that you are willing when you do get up.

When Americans are a little more welcome down in Old Mexico we expect to go to Mexico City. I am anxious to see what all the revolution has done for the average Mexican since I was there in 1909 and 1910, the beginning of the Madero revolution.

HOW KANSAS CITY HANDLES RE-INSPECTION

(Continued from page 578)

ing the huge responsibility resting on the inspectors' shoulders in protecting life and property after the building has been approved and turned over to the owner. In the face of these facts, who can deny that we have reached a point where re-inspections are not immediately vital?

The next step in the program we are testing is the writing of a courtesy letter where our records indicate that the trouble has not been cleared. The replies received from these letters seem to indicate that the task of re-inspection can be lightened and the public better pleased with condemnations kept very much in the distant background. These letters are being followed up at intervals of 30, 60 or 90 days, depending on the seriousness of the conditions. Most of the trouble is being cleared up immediately without unnecessary friction and unless unforeseen stubborn cases arise, I am quite sure we will have few, if any, cases for condemnation. It may seem to some present that this is a "softy" method of handling the matter, but if you can catch more flies with honey than you can with vinegar, then, why the "sour-puss"? I speak from experience as my colleagues

know that I can use the hard-boiled method and where it is absolutely necessary I am fully capable of taking care of myself.

TWO-YEAR SPACING

From the studies we have made, I am firmly convinced that re-inspections are sound on the basis we have made them; that they are creating good public relations between owners and the inspection department; that they bring about desired results at a lower cost to the city than other methods; that they effectuate work being placed in the hands of licensed contractors and that they bring in their rightful share of inspection fees offsetting the cost of the service rendered.

The frequency of re-inspections is important, but something I have not yet definitely decided on. Arbitrarily, I have set the intervals of re-inspections of industrials at not to exceed two years. I am content to handle residences on the basis of re-inspection prior to reconnection to service whenever service has been discontinued for any reasonable time and have the assurance of the utility that they will fully co-operate in this phase of the program. I feel likewise that handling re-inspection with residents, in this manner, will do much in building good public relations as re-inspections will be made prior to occupancy with temporary service granted where trouble exists.

I am convinced that the more we think and work out plans of building good public relations around re-inspections the sooner it will be accepted as a definite requirement on a national basis. It still requires wide publicity and I hope that it is being given its rightful place on every inspectors' program of meetings with other branches of the industry because it is purely a co-operative move with every branch of the electrical industry. Each of us should encourage the trade-press to assist in the crusade in order to break down the resistance of faulty public opinion to just what re-inspection is.

I do not want to be misunderstood or thought egotistical as I am fully aware that other cities are trying out re-inspection along various plans. Few, if any, cities have been given sufficient appropriations to set up definite schedules of re-inspection and this is the basis to which I am working. For years we have talked about it and with new building still at a most low ebb, it is high time to take steps to correct the hazards that lurk in makeshift changes to be found in every building of older vintage.

BRASS HATS VS. LEVEL HEADS IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 584)

the world safe for democracy. They soon learned after the war that many employers intended to get rid of collective bargaining. The open shop campaign not only gave organized labor a setback but resulted in the abandonment of many employee representation plans. In the meantime some organized workers and

their employers had hit upon co-operative relations which they thought would make a wide appeal because emphasis was put upon collaboration in improving productive processes. Nevertheless the ranks of organized labor steadily decreased to 1932. On the other hand there was a large growth of employee representation plans during the last half of the 1920's.

With the coming of the NRA organized labor revived and employee representation plans increased as a means of meeting the requirements of the Recovery Act. Minimum wage and maximum hours standards were what labor had been asking. The lack of power of the labor board set up under the Act, the declaration of the Supreme Court that the Act was unconstitutional, and the ineffectiveness of the labor board established thereafter by a joint resolution of Congress led to the demand for the National Labor Relations Act. This Act contains provisions which make employee representation plans illegal if they are promoted, financed and controlled by employers. So-called independent unions must be really independent and the choice of the workers, if these unions are to stand the test of legality.

The struggle to avoid collective bargaining with unions which include workers in competing enterprises is still going on. The craft union tries to establish for its members basic standards in competing plants. The industrial union tries to establish basic standards in competing plants for all classes of workers. Their idea is that such basic standards are the only means of preventing ruthless competition from driving wages down and perhaps of keeping an industry from developing into a depressed industry where neither capital nor labor gets a fair return. Another idea is that the employers and employees in one industry cannot be good customers for the products of other industries unless they receive enough income to make them good customers.

WAGES AND PRICES

In the last analysis then it becomes a question of price relations between industries and a co-ordination of production and consumption which will make possible a better balanced and smoother running economic system. In short the workers are tired of fluctuating operations, low wages and unemployment and they are asking the employers to collaborate in tackling these large problems. Some may say this is group relations in industry with a vengeance. Nevertheless it indicates an appreciation of the fact that an economic system based on division of labor, where each industry is like a department in a factory, can hardly be expected to run smoothly unless something of the same principles of co-ordination of activities are applied as they are in a factory. Furthermore, there is greater understanding than ever before that our productive facilities and manpower cannot be used fully unless the flow of income is such that the great mass of people can buy what can be produced. If these things are true, who is better

equipped than employers and employees who operate industry co-operatively to take a hand in the solution of the problem of making the economic system function more efficiently?

EXAMPLES OF CO-OPERATION

Perhaps before employers and employees can be expected to collaborate on such a large scale many years of experimentation with co-operative relations in individual enterprises and in whole industries will have to take place. However, this development may come more rapidly than we anticipate. In the railroad industry employers wasted many years in trying to stamp out unions. Nevertheless the various craft unions grew in strength. The concerted efforts of employers to oppose the craft unions was met by concerted action of the craft unions until today we have the opposing parties realizing that they have to sink or swim together. The unions in 1932 took a cut of about \$250,000,000 on their wage bill to enable the railroads to pay interest on their bonds and keep them out of bankruptcy. The unions were told they must not rock the boat and must make their contribution to recovery. Today the railway unions are saying that the bondholders must make some sacrifice because the workers have made sacrifices in unemployment and reduced earnings. Both parties, too, are realizing that their difficulties may be attributed for the most part to general economic conditions which affect the railroads adversely.

THE B. AND O. PLAN

However, some railroads have developed a method of collaboration with their organized workers which has contributed greatly to their survival and prosperity. For example, for many years, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entered upon collective bargaining only grudgingly. Even thus it had the reputation of having comparatively good relations with its employees. It was the representatives of the unions which conceived of the possibility of collaboration to improve operations by eliminating wastes, lowering costs, and bettering the competitive position of the railroad. The workers wanted more work and stability of jobs. The regular meetings with management opened up new possibilities of efficiency on every job. The management found that when the main emphasis was put on efficiency of operation, to which the workers were expected to make their contribution, they tapped a reservoir of good will and co-operation. The competitive position of the railroad was poor and it needed all the good will and co-operation it could get. The collaboration of the organized workers helped the railroad to get new business. Four other railroads imitated the Baltimore and Ohio with equally good results. On the other hand, other railroads refused to deal with unions and promoted company controlled employee representation plans until the Supreme Court upheld the provisions of the Railway Labor Act which prohibits company interference with free

choice and financial support of such plans. Now that they have to deal with unions there is little or no evidence that these railroads have sought to learn from the experience of railroads which have co-operative relations with their employees. The whole railway system obviously is in a condition where collaboration of the workers with management would contribute greatly to the solution of its problems.

The bituminous coal industry has gone through much the same evolution in opposing collective dealing with its employees. Neither the operators nor the workers could organize sufficiently to control adverse competitive practices and conditions. Even with the help of a federal law designed to improve the condition of the industry very little has been accomplished toward establishment of real co-operative relations between employers and employees. However, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has demonstrated that the same principles and methods as were applied on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bring the same co-operative results in operating mines.

Other establishments in other industries have also demonstrated that co-operative relations with organized workers bring favorable results for both parties. For example, the Hormel packing company started a co-operative plan before the plant was unionized. Although the union at first opposed the company's plan for an annual wage, experience soon showed that it was to the advantage of the workers and the union changed its position. Here is a plant in a highly competitive industry which has demonstrated that co-operative relations with its organized employees helps its competitive position. The same is true of the Nunn-Busch Shoe Company. Although its employees are not members of a union which has members in competitive plants, the results of the Nunn-Busch plan have been to give its employees annual earnings equal to or better than in competing plants. The Columbia Conserve Company, another plant in a highly competitive industry, the canning industry, has not only given its employees an annual wage equal to or better than its competitors but it has provided guaranteed employment, old age pensions, sickness insurance, profit-sharing, etc. The manager of the company attributes its success to the co-operative collaboration of the employees in every aspect of the business.

The organized workers have opposed employee representation plans in single establishments because they claim such plans are controlled by the employers, the representatives are paid by the company and are not free to bargain effectively, and the company wants to be free to lower basic working standards to improve its competitive position. The organized workers insist that no company which is efficiently managed should refuse to conform to basic standards applicable to all competing plants. Any plant is free to provide better working conditions than the basic standards. Many of the more efficient plants in many industries have

shown that they can do this. In many cases it has been done to ward off the growth of unions having members in competing plants. In other cases progressive employers have done it because they found that it was good business to establish the best relations possible with their employees.

HOW GOOD RELATIONS CURE

Even in plants which do not have employee representation plans or do not deal with unions, good personnel administration requires relations with the employees which develop the best possible *esprit de corps* among them. However, it is still a debatable point among personnel administrators whether it is possible to get the best co-operation of employees if they do not have a collective status and freedom to express their will through their representatives and collective action.

Thus it would seem that if an employer desires to have co-operative relations with his employees and uses the same diligence as he does in improving his productive processes, he can take advantage of the experience of employers who have established co-operative relations and he can be inventive in devising methods particularly applicable to the conditions of his plant and his industry. Such attitudes and methods stand in high contrast to those of employers who persist in trying to maintain autocracy in industry and who think that legal means can be taken to deny the workers the protection against unfair labor practices incorporated in the National Labor Relations Act. If such employers succeed in their efforts they will do more to put the workers in general in a revolutionary frame of mind than all the communists, socialists and other left wingers combined can do.

The labor movement is divided into two camps but it should be noted that both camps have increased their number of followers. In time there may be an adjustment such as there has been in England where craft unions and industrial unions have found that they have everything to gain from collaboration and nothing to gain by fighting each other.

If a portion of an industry is organized, either by craft unions or by an industrial union, the organized portion has everything to gain competitively if the unorganized portion is organized. The same can be said if there is a growth of real independent unions in any industry, particularly if such unions succeed in improving labor standards.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED

We have an unemployment problem in this country that cannot be laughed off. The persistence of such large scaled unemployment is the greatest challenge to our economic system. People want the opportunity to work and live and they don't want an income so small they cannot live decently. In this depression as in others many employers have sought to bid the unemployed against the employed. Although such employers may succeed in surviving or in making good money that way, they set a pace which adversely af-

flects employers who want to pay their workers as well as they can. This tends to depress general economic conditions so that the market in general is less for goods that can be produced. An expanding market can be had only by having more people employed and earning good money. If employers and employees in each industry were organized and dealt with each other co-operatively, they could be the most powerful force in the country in support of measures for the general improvement of economic conditions.

Many employers have not only sought to drive wages down and to prevent workers from organizing to improve their working conditions but they have been able to mobilize other employers and the uppercrust of whole communities behind a movement to crush the workers. Many aspects of such developments look like fascism, at least in its incipiency. The people who do this are playing with fire. Every person who values his civil liberties has an obligation to do everything he can to stop such activities and support measures designed to give a square deal to every element in the population. Here again employers and employees who deal co-operatively could be the most powerful force in the country to preserve civil liberties if they used their combined force to influence public opinion and to demand that government officials do their duty in maintaining order and in dispensing justice impartially.

In conclusion we might say that an extensive growth of co-operative relations between employers and employees in this country would bring not only greater efficiency in each plant and in each industry but such a movement has large possibilities for the promotion of the orderly conduct of the whole economic system. Such a movement could support measures for the most constructive use of resources, productive equipment and manpower. In so doing it would shove into the background those individuals and organizations whose inclinations, if given full sway, will hinder the development of prosperity and will, by the abuse of power, create chaos.

Many indications suggest that we are at a turning point in our economic and political history. The more progressive employers have the choice of furnishing leadership for the development of more constructive relations in the conduct of industry or of sitting idly by while autocrats and bigots run the whole system into the ground. There are many indications that the workers will meet employers half way or more when employers give evidence that they are ready to give their employees a co-operative status. Such employers gain rather than surrender power. Besides the power they have that comes from owning and controlling productive facilities they have a power that comes from the willing support of the workers as long as the workers have confidence that the employer's leadership is used for constructive ends. Under these circumstances there would be no need for a propaganda campaign to sell industry to the workers and to the public.



IN MEMORIAM



H. E. Jacks, L. U. No. 444

Initiated December 6, 1926

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 444, I. B. E. W., Ponca City, Okla., record the passing of our honorable Brother, H. E. Jacks. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of his friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother H. E. Jacks, a copy of this tribute shall be spread on the minutes of our next meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

LYLE H. CAMPBELL,
M. L. WYKES,
Committee.

H. E. Jacks, L. U. No. 643

Initiated December 6, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 643, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death resulting from an automobile accident in Carlsbad, N. Mex., Monday, October 3, 1938, of our esteemed and beloved Representative and Brother, H. E. Jacks, of Local Union No. 444.

Whereas Brother Jacks was an exemplary outstanding union man who practiced the principles and taught our membership the true philosophy of trade unionism. Brother Jacks will always be remembered for his congenial and likeable disposition and ever-present smile; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 643, to whom Brother Jacks was acting as advisor at the time of his death, recognizes the loss to our entire Brotherhood in the passing of Brother Jacks; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 643 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 643, I. B. E. W.
ROBERT E. TARLETON,
President,
TED FULLERTON,
Business Manager,
L. S. RILLOS,
Financial Secretary.

Howard E. Jacks, L. U. No. 116

Initiated December 6, 1926

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 116, record the departure of our worthy and beloved Brother, Howard E. Jacks, whose untimely passing on October 3, 1938, was a shock and loss to all of us; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory and ideals, which were a perfect example of what every union man should be, what he has done for Local Union No. 116 and the Brotherhood cannot be measured in words or writing but will remain a living monument to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 116 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HOLMAN SWOR,
GEORGE B. ZIMPLEMAN,
B. C. RETTIG,
Committee.

H. E. Jacks, L. U. No. 508

Initiated December 6, 1926

It is appointed unto man once to die, therefore it being our Heavenly Father's will, He has chosen from our midst our beloved Brother, H. E. Jacks, of Local Union No.

444, to leave us for the Father's Kingdom, so let us pause through respect and admiration for his manly readiness and noble defense of the things that are admired in a Brother workman.

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 508, especially assembled, do deeply regret the passing of our esteemed Brother, H. E. Jacks; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be placed on the sheets of our minute book; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence as a tribute while our charter be draped; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter shall remain draped for 30 days in memory of our beloved Brother, H. E. Jacks.

D. B. McCRAKAN,
C. S. WESTCOTT,
Committee.

H. E. Jacks, L. U. No. 923

Initiated December 6, 1926

Whereas it is with genuine sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 923, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother H. E. Jacks, of Local Union No. 444, I. B. E. W. Representative;

Whereas his kindness and constant devotion to his duties will ever be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to know him;

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be entered in the minutes of this local union, also a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication;

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. C. RAMSEY.

Jonas G. (Gus) Lundgren, L. U. No. 263

Initiated March 23, 1927

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 263, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Jonas G. ("Gus") Lundgren;

Whereas our local union has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members of this organization in the passing of Brother Lundgren; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 263, stand in silent meditation for one minute to pay tribute to the sterling character of our beloved Brother, a valued member, a loyal friend and a good citizen, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDWIN A. MEYERS,
WILLIAM GERE,
THOMAS WALSH,
ANDREW GANTENBEIN,
Committee.

Adopted at regular meeting of this local union October 25, 1938.

Bert Kindig, L. U. No. 124

Initiated July 15, 1919

We, the members of Local Union No. 124, in regular meeting assembled, wish to express our deepest regret and sorrow at the sudden death of our friend and Brother, Bert Kindig; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped and a copy of this resolution be sent to the deceased Brother's family and to our Journal for publication.

J. B. AMOS,
R. E. REHM,
C. E. KOECHENER,
Committee.

W. E. Thompson, L. U. No. 898

Initiated October 5, 1927

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 898, mourn the passing of Brother W. E. Thompson, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Thompson, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

R. S. ELDER,
A. S. RAY,
W. A. CAMFIELD,
Committee.

Martin Farley, L. U. No. 41

Initiated August 13, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Martin Farley, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 41, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Martin Farley; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 41 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute and that we adjourn and have our charter draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 41, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal.

WILLIAM P. FISHER,
ARTHUR GLOVER,
BERT EGGLESTON,
GEORGE M. WILLAX,
Committee.

John E. Bell, L. U. No. 418

Initiated July 1, 1916

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, John E. Bell; and

Whereas by the death of this Brother, Local Union No. 418 has lost a true and faithful member and his family a devoted loved one; so therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 418 offers its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and that the charter of Local Union No. 418 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Bell; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the family of our Brother and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for official publication.

L. R. BARNEs,
A. G. LEWIS,
C. A. LANGSTAFF,
Committee.

R. I. Payn, L. U. No. 405

Initiated May 2, 1918

The members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 405, have worked with and enjoyed the good fellowship of R. I. (Dick) Payn. We have had the pleasure of a close personal acquaintance and relationship that exists among the workers of our Brotherhood. The passing years will enhance rather than dim the memory of his physical presence among us; and Whereas the Great Supreme Being has taken him from us; be it

Resolved, That in respect to him and his loved ones the charter of Local Union No. 405, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be given to his bereaved family, a copy to be attached to the minutes of the local union and a copy sent for publication to the Journal of Electrical Workers.

W. B. HASSLER,
HARRY MARTIN,
G. L. COOPER,
Committee.

John Martin Gams, L. U. No. 544

Initiated February 4, 1929

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 544, record the death of our late Brother, John Martin Gams.

Whereas it is our wish, in the spirit of brotherhood, to pay tribute to his memory and express to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 544, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE D. WANDELL,
LLOYD W. FRITZ,
HAROLD C. WHITFORD,
Committee.

Leo Mamlock, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 7, 1925

It is with a feeling of sadness that Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., records the passing onward of another member, Brother Leo Mamlock. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother Leo Mamlock, this local, in meeting assembled, shall stand in silence for one minute, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies of this tribute shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

John McCadden, L. U. No. 41

Initiated March 10, 1900

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John McCadden, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand with bowed and reverent silence in respect to the memory of the late Brother John McCadden, who was this day returned to the earth from whence he came, after having performed a full and useful life to the benefit of mankind, being particularly helpful to his fellow Brother in assisting him to join units of self assistance, so that they might in turn help themselves and all mankind; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be named to draft a resolution of tribute, and that a copy of the resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to our official publication, and that a copy be sent to the deceased Brother's family, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn this meeting we do so in the memory of the late Brother John McCadden.

WILLIAM P. FISHER,
ARTHUR GLOVER,
BERT EGGLESTON,
GEORGE M. WILLAX,
Committee.

R. E. Stoltz, L. U. No. B-302

Initiated November 3, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-302, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Richmond, Calif., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ray Stoltz, on September 22, 1938, at 6:30 a. m.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend highly esteemed by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, that we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed friend and Brother, in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in a moment of reverence to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

DEWEY E. SKREHOT,
ARNOLD PERRISH,
Committee.

Franklin Delano Benefield, L. U. No. 711

Initiated October 30, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to summon our beloved and respected Brother, Franklin Delano Benefield; and

Whereas our local union lost a valuable member and a true friend of every wireman in Local Union No. 711; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

W. E. HOFFMAN,
DON ELZEA,
Committee.

J. D. Newton, L. U. No. 263

Initiated June 16, 1938

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 263, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. D. Newton; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 263, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 263, stand for one minute in silence as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and one copy spread on the minutes and one copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

LEO T. GREGORY,
WILLIAM J. SCHMIT,
EDWIN A. MEYERS,
FREDERIC BAIER,
LEO J. HEER,
Committee.

Fred W. Stubenvoll, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated November 1, 1905

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred W. Stubenvoll; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-17, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Stubenvoll one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM P. FROST,
BERT ROBINSON,
F. DONAHUE,
Committee.

Albert Evilsizer, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 4, 1911

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert Evilsizer; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Evilsizer one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Otis G. Wisner, L. U. No. 417

Initiated September 23, 1925

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 417, of Coffeyville, Kans., do mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, Otis G. Wisner, our recording secretary, who "passed through the valley of the shadow of death" September 13, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and to express our sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

W. S. WRIGHT,
President,
ORLEY HALL,
Treasurer,
A. J. KOEHNE,
Financial Secretary.

Eugene Matthews, L. U. No. 325

Initiated December 6, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Eugene Matthews; and

Whereas Local Union No. 325, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 325 expresses its deepest sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
PAUL BETIKOFER,
RALPH C. SHAPLEY,
Committee.

John Coplen, L. U. No. 914

Reinitiated June 15, 1936

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 914 mourn the sudden passing of Brother John Coplen on September 2, 1938.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 914 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved loved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 914.

ALFRED G. KING,
Financial and Recording Secretary.

David Howard, L. U. No. 124

Initiated June 13, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother David Howard; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

N. J. HURLEY,
J. H. COWAN,
F. G. MERCER,
Committee.

Henry Goldman, L. U. No. B-1085

Initiated August 12, 1937

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that Local Union No. B-1085 must record the death of our beloved Brother, Henry Goldman. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. GORDON,
L. GRUTMAN,
S. JOSEPHS,
Committee.

O. W. Waldrip, L. U. No. 77

Initiated May 1, 1934

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the loss of our Brother, Oscar W. Waldrip; and

Whereas Local Union No. 77 has suffered the loss of a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 77 extend their most sincere sympathy to his family in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and one to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

A. E. MARTIN,
RAY COOLEY,
C. P. HUGHES,
Committee.

Michael Kulnis, L. U. No. B-868

Initiated December 1, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-868, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael Kulnis; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-868, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him.

THOMAS HAMPSON,
Recording Secretary.

Richard Knapp, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated February 4, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Richard Knapp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Jules Grovers, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated September 22, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Jules Grovers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

E. C. Crow, L. U. No. 444

Initiated June 1, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 444, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ponca City, Okla., record the passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother, E. C. Crow, who was injured October 19 while at service for the Ponca City Water & Light Department, and passed away October 23, 1938.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Crow, Local Union No. 444 recognizes its loss of a true friend; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the entire membership of the local union extend their deepest sympathy to his sorrowing loved ones, relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his loved ones, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the records of our local union.

W. F. TIMBERLAKE,
Recording Secretary.

Eugene Carpenter, L. U. No. 245

Initiated September 24, 1936

Together we move forward in life, side by side. But all too frequently a step is missing from our ranks, a face that we have known so well shall be seen no more. Yet the memory of the one we loved so well, who has gone before us, remains with us; and

Whereas Local Union No. 245, of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Eugene Carpenter a true and loyal member and a friend; be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Carpenter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and a copy be sent the official Journal for publication.

HARRY D. HOOVER,
BOYD EVANS,
EDWARD E. DUKE SHIRE,
Committee.

George McKeever, L. U. No. B-1073

Initiated May 15, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, George McKeever; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,
Financial Secretary.

Archie E. Rigney, L. U. No. B-73,
Unit No. 1

Initiated February 16, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-73, Unit No. 1, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Archie E. Rigney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute to his memory for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLAUD L. YEAGER,
MEL HORD,
K. Q. WILLETT,
Committee.

Charles Mulholland, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated October 9, 1917

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Mulholland; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Mulholland one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tends its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Charles L. Snoots, L. U. No. 26,

Government Branch

Initiated September 5, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Government Branch of Local Union No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Charles L. Snoots, of Arlington, Va., on September 19, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay final tribute to his memory and extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Charles L. Snoots, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our Journal for publication.

J. M. DUHIG,
G. HARSH,
T. D. STUART,
Committee.

(Continued on page 620)

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1938

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| 3 | H. M. Sullivan | \$1,000.00 |
| 3 | W. H. Walsh | 1,000.00 |
| 483 | D. H. Bennett | 1,000.00 |
| 276 | F. Anderson | 475.00 |
| 124 | D. Howard | 1,000.00 |
| 865 | C. H. Carter | 475.00 |
| 18 | J. A. Fitzpatrick | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | A. C. Erskine | 1,000.00 |
| 569 | K. W. Snodgrass | 825.00 |
| 38 | Robert Enos | 1,000.00 |
| 702 | Andrew Wynd | 300.00 |
| 86 | J. E. McCadden | 1,000.00 |
| 357 | E. H. Speelman | 650.00 |
| 669 | I. K. English | 500.00 |
| 200 | Fred W. Moe | 650.00 |
| 923 | R. S. Fowler | 475.00 |
| 5 | R. P. Adams | 14.58 |
| 711 | F. D. Benefield | 1,000.00 |
| 996 | Howard E. Taylor | 300.00 |
| 3 | L. Herrmann | 1,000.00 |
| 817 | J. J. McMahon | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | E. Robison | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | J. R. Mills | 1,000.00 |
| 245 | C. Ronfeldt | 650.00 |
| 9 | J. W. Hoff | 1,000.00 |
| 160 | William A. Specht | 300.00 |
| 83 | Henry Morris | 300.00 |
| 309 | P. Walsh | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | Leo Mamlock | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | John J. Carney | 1,000.00 |
| 659 | N. S. Goodlow | 300.00 |
| 302 | R. E. Stoltz | 1,000.00 |
| 841 | A. Buchanan | 650.00 |
| 76 | William Brown | 475.00 |
| 9 | W. C. Feltes | 825.00 |
| I. O. | J. F. Huff | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | W. Fowles | 1,000.00 |
| 444 | H. E. Jacks | 1,000.00 |
| 66 | W. C. Hall | 825.00 |
| 18 | L. Warren | 1,000.00 |
| 98 | E. Forbes | 1,000.00 |
| 52 | C. R. Oriel | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | William Dunneback | 1,000.00 |
| 544 | J. M. Gams | 1,000.00 |
| 416 | E. Stimson | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | George Neeb | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | J. J. Burns | 1,000.00 |
| 483 | H. W. Hansen | 1,000.00 |
| 898 | William E. Thompson | 300.00 |
| 52 | S. H. Greenwood | 1,000.00 |
| 202 | D. C. Walsh | 150.00 |
| 263 | Gus Lundgren | 150.00 |
| | | \$40,589.58 |

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. \$4 W. insignia. Price only



Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LULIS CORPORATION, New York City.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 35 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.

I. T. FREEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GEGELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the **ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO.**, 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.

TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.





RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP., 745 Broadway, New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3404 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBYNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.





PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 35 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.



A. F. OF L. REAFFIRMS FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 580)

extra tax of one cent per capita in order that the federation's organizing efforts might continue without check.

FINANCIAL

The American Federation of Labor spent close to two million dollars in the last 12 months, to be exact, \$1,987,139.59. In accordance with the program outlined at the last convention, when an extra one cent per capita tax was voted by delegates, to be paid on the membership of affiliated unions, and to be used for an organizing program, more than half of the federation's income, or \$1,174,014.58, went into organizers' salaries and organizing expense. That this expenditure must be regarded as an investment which is already paying dividends may be seen when the tremendous jump in membership figures is studied. So thoroughly did the federation go into this program that the Houston convention showed a balance of less than \$7,000 left in its general fund, which is used to pay most of the organization's expenses, in addition to a sum of \$436,631.19 in the defense fund, which is earmarked particularly for strike benefits to local and federal unions.

No account of the convention can be complete without mention of the sincere and earnest efforts, by delegates to the convention and by the President of the United States in his message, to promote the cause of peace and unity in the labor movement. These efforts were far from fruitless even if their only immediate result was to bring forth the most clear and complete picture that has yet been presented of the federation's position on this issue. After reading the detailed account of the negotiations last winter between committees representing the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. (in the published executive council report) which had virtually agreed on a basis for settlement but were broken off by the high command of the C. I. O.; and after hearing the discussion during the convention, it would be impossible to deny that the American Federation of Labor has been, and is, "keeping the door open" to any honorable settlement that will bring a lasting unity in the house of labor.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

So many references have been made to President Roosevelt's "peace plea" which formed a part of his message to the convention, that we are quoting this paragraph so that our readers will have its exact phrasing:

"Because for more than a quarter of a century I have had so many associations and friendships with officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the international unions which it represents, I venture to express the hope that the convention will leave open every possible door of access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor in the United States. If leaders of organized

labor can make and keep the peace between various opinions and factions within the labor group itself, it will vastly increase the prestige of labor with the country and prevent the reaction which otherwise is bound to injure the workers themselves."

President William Green's reply called on the Canadian organization to purge the C. I. O. unions from its council. Speaking of the state and central bodies in the United States, he said: "They are not made up of contending factions. Harmony, co-operation and a singleness of purpose inspire the deliberations of these chartered American Federation of Labor units. We are going to have peace and harmony in the house of labor. That being the case, we firmly expect that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will do the same thing. It cannot be for the American Federation of Labor and against it; it must, if we are to continue our affiliation with it, be placed upon a sound and enduring American Federation of Labor basis."

The convention extended a hand to the International Typographical Union, whose delegates sought admission, although the union had refused to pay its two cents per capita tax to the federation. Tact and tolerance on the part of the convention and of President Claude M. Baker and other Typographical delegates, are credited with keeping this union as a part of the A. F. of L. until it can be decided by another referendum of the printers whether or not the necessary per capita will be paid.

N. L. R. B. SCRUTINIZED

On the fifth day of the convention the attitude of the National Labor Relations Board, toward A. F. of L. organizations, came to the fore again. This attitude had been the subject of a lengthy and indignant report by the federation's executive council which not only charged the board with prejudice, but also with unlawful assumption of powers not intended by the Wagner Labor Relations Act, contending that the Act must now be amended "to curtail the unlawful assumption of broad powers by the board, also to curtail unlimited discretion in construing and administering the Act, and to make specific the jurisdictional limits of the board. The manner and method of holding elections should be specifically provided for as well as the time in which such elections shall be held. Amendments will be necessary in respect to rights of review and appeal of decisions of the board and that such right of review shall be accorded unions aggrieved of decisions in representation cases which is not now provided for in the Act."

"More specifically, amendments will be required to limit the board's power to invalidate union and employer contracts and to limit the power of the board in determining the proper unit for the purpose of collective bargaining."

"In connection with amendments it must be remembered that the Act does not accomplish to the degree intended

the outlawing of company unions. There must be included in the revisions and amendments of the Act definite and more specific provisions in respect to the abolition of company unions."

Enlarging somewhat the review published in the executive council's report, Judge Joseph A. Padway, chief legal counsel of the federation, gave a resume of several cases in which he himself had represented the A. F. of L. before the National Labor Relations Board. "Courts have had occasion to warn the National Labor Relations Board of its partisan attitude on more than one occasion," Judge Padway said. "I do not think that any reasonable or fair minded person could come to any other conclusion than that the board is definitely pro-C. I. O." He emphasized that in seeking amendments to the Act that "proposals for repressive measures by employers will be fought vigorously and forcefully."

Obtaining the floor immediately after Judge Padway's address, Daniel Tobin, veteran chief of the Teamsters' Union and a vice president of the A. F. of L., demanded that the convention consider whether with a division in the labor movement any board would be able to take a strictly neutral position, and calling on the convention to make "some further attempt to come together with the contending parties in the labor movement."

The following day a resolution was presented based on the executive council's report, for nine specific changes in the Wagner Act. Many of these are based particularly on the experience of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and other international unions which have had to contend with dual unions of the C. I. O. in their field. A strong argument in favor of the resolution was presented by Delegate Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers Union and it was passed without a dissenting vote. The convention then passed resolutions protesting the reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the N. L. R. B. and declaring the federation's intention of opposing confirmation of his appointment by the Senate.

Feeling became intense when the resolutions committee introduced its section on "Secession and Dualism" dealing with the attitude of the federation toward the C. I. O., on the sixth day of the convention. Delegates expressed themselves freely pro and con. Finally President William Green addressed the gathering, setting forth in a concise, clearly drawn picture the stand taken by the federation ever since the convention in Atlantic City three years ago when the split took place. "We could have had peace in Atlantic City three years ago and there would be no rift within the ranks of labor if you, the delegates in this convention who attended that convention, had given the other side what they wanted. * * * If anyone ever wished to see democracy in action it was there. But you decided by a vote of 17,000 to 10,000 against those who led and formed

the dual movement. Why did you do that? Why didn't you surrender then? If it is to be peace at any price in the labor movement, why didn't you give them what they wanted?"

So short a time ago as September 22, a delegation representing the executive board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union came to President Green, he now revealed, asking that another peace attempt be made. They took his message to John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., that negotiations could be resumed at the same point where they were broken off last winter. Lewis's ultimatum was: "that all our C. I. O. unions march back into the American Federation of Labor together, that they be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, that we will try to settle our jurisdictional differences when we come in, but if we can't, it is with the distinct understanding that the American Federation of Labor shall not and never will be permitted to revoke the charter of a single union." Green mentioned offers by British labor leaders to act as mediators in the dispute, which also came to naught. The responsibility for the schism was placed squarely on the shoulders of Lewis and his cohorts and so thoroughly was this supported by the convention that the resolution was passed with only two dissenting votes. The following day the vote was made unanimous, retroactively.

The important action taken by the convention on resolutions included:

Denial of support to Labor's Non-Partisan League, termed "a C. I. O. dummy."

Enlarging the A. F. of L. legislative department.

Demanding the prevailing wage rate on W. P. A. projects.

Advising certain clarifying amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Favoring appointment of A. F. of L. committees to study effects of taxation and of public works spending on unemployment.

Opposing loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to concerns maintaining unfair labor policies.

Reaffirmed unyielding opposition to communism, fascism and nazism; together with determination to strive for peace based on strict neutrality.

Established a new maritime union.

The convention re-elected the present officers of the federation.

Trombetta's invention is described as follows:

"The purpose of this invention is to provide a new and improved train control system, and particularly a system wherein a re-set switch used to restore the engineer's control of the train is cooperatively connected with or controlled by an air-controlled locking device taking its air from some part of the air brake system and to have the parts of said system and particularly said locking device of such form, construction and cooperation with the other parts of the system that the re-set switch will be held in locked position during an automatic application of the air brakes, but will be unlocked upon the completion of such automatic application of the brakes."

The other inventor is Carl S. Homsher, L. U. No. 68, who has invented a new type of wrench for the installation of electrical materials. Mr. Homsher says:

"The electrical jobbers are now being circularized to stock this unusual wrench that weighs only one-half pound each and sells at 95c each. It is necessary to have two of these wrenches to properly tighten the couplings and connectors fittings, so

they will be sold in pairs, unless the electrician already has one. If the local jobbers have not already stocked these wrenches the Indestro Manufacturing Corporation, 2649 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill., are the manufacturers and the catalogue number is 2000."

SOUTH MANFULLY FACES OWN PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 575)

among those which have the largest proportion of their women in gainful work. Moreover, women and children work under fewer legal safeguards than women and children elsewhere in the nation.

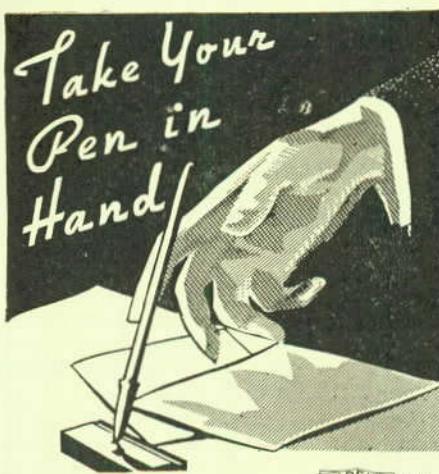
Low industrial wages for men in the South frequently force upon their children as well as their wives a large part of the burden of family support. In agriculture, because of poor land and equipment, entire families must work in order to make their living.

Women's wages ordinarily amount to less than men's. However, only two of the southern states have enacted a law providing a minimum wage for women, though several others are attempting to pass such legislation. Recent pay-roll figures show women textile workers in an important southern textile state receiving average wages 10 per cent below the average outside the South. Other figures show that a week's wage of less than \$10 was received by more than half the women in one state's cotton mills, and by a large part of the women in the seamless hosiery plants of three states and in the men's work-clothes factories of two states.

Ownership and Use of Land

The pattern of southern tenancy was set at the end of the War Between the States, which left thousands of former slave owners with plenty of land but no capital or labor to work it. Hundreds of thousands of former slaves and impoverished whites were willing to work but had no land. The result was the crop-sharing system, under which the land was worked by men who paid for the privilege with a share of their harvest. It was natural under this system that landowners should prefer to have virtually all the land put in cotton or other cash crops from which they could easily get their money. Consequently, over wide areas of the South cash-cropping, one-crop farming, and tenant farming have come to mean practically the same thing. Diversification has been difficult, because the landlord and tenant usually have not been able to find a workable method of financing, producing, and sharing the return from such crops as garden truck, pigs and dairy products.

Tenant families form the most unstable part of our population. More than a third of them move every year, and only a small percentage stay on the same place long enough to carry out a five-year crop rotation. Such frequent moves are primarily the result of the traditional tenure system, under which most renters hold the land by a mere spoken agreement, with



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Two Join Inventors' Ranks

Two members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have joined the long list of Brothers who have become inventors.

H. P. Trombetta, financial secretary of L. U. No. 842, of Utica, N. Y., is the inventor of an improvement to the train control switch giving greater protection to the public on carriers. This switch is being used by the New York Central Railroad. In Patent No. 1,924,219, Mr.

no assurance that they will be on the same place next season. Less than 2 per cent have written leases which give them security of tenure for more than one year.

Credit

Lacking capital of its own the South has been forced to borrow from outside financiers, who have reaped a rich harvest in the form of interest and dividends. At the same time it has had to hand over the control of much of its business and industry to investors from wealthier sections.

A glance at the bank reports shows how difficult it has been for the southern people, whose average income is the lowest in the nation, to build up savings of their own. Although the region contains 28 per cent of the country's population, in July, 1937, its banks held less than 11 per cent of the nation's bank deposits, or only \$150 per capita, as compared with \$471 per capita for the rest of the United States. Savings deposits were less than 6 per cent of the national total. Of the 66 banks having deposits of \$100,000,000 or more only two are in the South, and they barely qualify.

Use of Natural Resources

The public utilities in the South are almost completely controlled by outside interests. All the major railroad systems are owned and controlled elsewhere. Most of the great electric holding company systems, whose operating companies furnish the light, heat and power for southern homes and industries, are directed, managed, and owned by outside interests. Likewise, the transmission and distribution of natural gas, one of the South's great assets, is almost completely in the hands of remote financial institutions. The richest deposits of the iron ore, coal, and limestone that form the basis for the steel industry in Birmingham are owned or controlled outside of the region. Until recently, too, the Birmingham area was subordinated to the Pittsburgh area as a result of a system of pricing steel which placed it at a tremendous disadvantage. As a result of this disadvantage—that is, because it was more economical for them to be in the areas formerly favored by the artificial price system—the fabrication plants which use most of the steel were not constructed in the Birmingham area. The fact that these fabrication plants are outside of the South will make it hard for the South now to find a ready market for its steel, even though the pricing system has been changed.

Industry

Since the War Between the States industry has become in the minds of most Americans a symbol of profit and wealth. Certainly the wealthiest parts of our country are the most industrialized. There has long been a strong "New South" movement striving to achieve for the South the wealth that is supposed to come from industry.

Earnings on the investment in the southern mills, as indicated by figures for 1933-34, are considerably higher than those in the North, but the wages paid as reported from 1919 to 1933 are considerably less.

During the year 1933 the percentage of the wages to the value added by manufacture was 60.8 per cent in five states in New England, as against 55.5 per cent in five southern states.

In addition to absentee ownership and the high cost of credit, the major problem which faces almost all industry in the South is that of freight rate differentials. The present interterritorial freight rates which apply on movements into other areas of many southern manufactured and semifinished goods, and some agricultural products and raw materials, handicap the development of industry in the South. This disadvantage works a hardship particularly with regard to shipments into the important northeastern territory. This region, containing 51 per cent of the nation's population, is the greatest consuming area. The southeastern manufacturer sending goods across the boundary into this region is at a relative disadvantage of approximately 39 per cent in the charges which he has to pay as compared with the rates for similar shipments entirely within the eastern rate territory. The southwestern manufacturer, with a 75 per cent relative disadvantage, is even worse off. Such a disadvantage applies to the southern shipper even when, distance considered, he is entirely justified on economic grounds in competing with producers within the eastern territory.

Purchasing Power

The South is the nation's greatest untapped market and the market in which American business can expand most easily. The cost of "selling" the South modern conveniences is already being borne, to a large extent, since the methods that now sell the rest of the nation reach the South with little or no extra cost. Radio, movies, periodicals, and other instruments of national scope for acquainting the public with new things have "sold" southerners as they have sold other Americans. There are no language barriers, no geographical obstacles, no tariff walls, no psychological difficulties to be overcome. The people of the South need to buy, they want to buy, and they would buy—if they had the money.

The South has an abundance of the things the nation needs. Its vast stores of raw materials—forest, mineral, and agricultural; its extensive power resources—water, coal, oil, and natural gas; its ample transportation facilities—rail, water, and air—and its varied climate, could make the South a tremendous trader with the rest of the nation. Its growing

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

population, with vast needs and desires, now largely unfilled, could keep a large part of the rest of the country busy supplying them. Such a relationship would help the South and the rest of the nation. Both have lost because this relationship does not exist.

The South's people want and need houses, radios, butter, beef, vegetables, milk, eggs, dresses, shirts and shoes.

WHY AND WHEREFORE OF RIGID STEEL CONDUIT

(Continued from page 576)

requirement which was made mandatory many years ago following experience in the field of contractors, workers and inspectors, indicating that this was the most convenient length in which conduit should be manufactured, shipped and handled on the job. It was made in the 10 foot length also to clearly differentiate it from water pipe and other commercial pipe commonly used for other than electrical purposes. The 10 foot length has therefore become the length of standard electrical conduit and to change this length as has been proposed, to random lengths such as water and gas pipe are made in, would result in greatly increased manufacturing costs and the greatest confusion not only between all groups within the electrical industry, but in confusing the random length material of the plumbing industry with that of our own.

LENGTH IS IMPORTANT

To further substantiate this I would point out the following manufacturing and installation problems a non-standard length of conduit would make.

Manufacturing objections to changing the standard 10 foot length of rigid conduit:

1. In the finishing of conduit it would be practically impossible to properly apply the enamel and zinc finish to lengths of conduit over 10 feet.
2. It would be impossible to provide a smooth surface on the inside of a length of conduit longer than 10 feet.
3. From an economical and practical standpoint it is impossible to inspect the inside of conduit in lengths over 10 feet.
4. If the 10-foot length requirement is eliminated there will still be no manufacturers of either zinc-finished or enameled conduit who will be in a position to provide lengths substantially longer than 10 feet, therefore when there was a request or a requirement for lengths longer than 10 feet, the tendency would be greater than ever to substitute water and merchant pipe.

5. The manufacturing of conduit of the present quality in random lengths would raise the cost prohibitively.

6. The substitution of the random length for the 10-foot length would result in the scrapping of all existing methods and equipment for the manufacture of electrical rigid conduit and would drive the trade into the use of ordinary merchant and water pipe made in longer lengths, which, of course, would lower the quality of the raceway.

7. If the code removed the 10-foot construction requirement, Underwriters'

Laboratories could not make this a mandatory requirement in their own standard and there would naturally follow the production of conduit approved by Underwriters' Laboratories in several lengths which would greatly increase its cost because of lack of standardization of product.

Installation Objections to Changing the Standard 10-Foot Length of Rigid Conduit

8. If the 10-foot length requirement is eliminated, needless confusion will be caused on building projects in distinguishing ordinary merchant pipe from conduit. Such a situation will seriously injure the wiring standards and business of the electrical contractor and complicate greatly the jurisdiction of the electrical worker who is responsible for code approved installations of conduit in view of the conflicts which would be bound to arise with the plumber and steamfitter on all building jobs.

9. Except for special wiring projects such as bridges, street lighting and the like, lengths of conduit longer than 10 feet cannot conveniently be used because of the bends and offsets required. Random length water and merchant pipe is installed with fittings and never bent.

10. Removal of the 10-foot requirement will open up the tendency for contractors and jobbers to order in small quantities any specified length, which will, of course, raise the cost of manufacturing.

11. It is an accepted fact that 60 per cent of the threaded joints are made on the job, which is an indication that a large proportion of conduit is used in even shorter lengths than 10 feet. It, therefore, follows that if conduit were furnished in longer lengths than 10 feet, it would increase the number of cuts and threads made on the job, which in turn would greatly increase the installed cost of conduit wiring.

12. Conduit in 10-foot lengths is handled very much more carefully than ordinary merchant pipe, and to abolish the 10-foot requirement would open up the way for the use of longer lengths and would subject conduit to severe abuse in shipping and storing, especially on the job, and this will increase installation costs due to bent and otherwise damaged conduit. In most cases it is installed while the building is in skeleton form and in the majority of these on concrete forms which means that the men working under these precarious conditions would have great difficulty handling lengths of conduit over 10 feet. If longer lengths are used the contractors' labor cost will be greatly increased.

13. Electrical rigid steel conduit has always been made in accordance with requirements of the N. E. Code and Underwriters' Laboratories' Standard for this material. These requirements, including the 10-foot length, have been accepted as the basis for the rigid steel conduit industry standards and federal specifications, thus giving it an established status as a standard electrical material. This standard has, therefore, produced maxi-

mum economy in manufacturing and installation costs.

14. Removal of the 10-foot standard length of conduit as a code requirement will immediately demoralize conduit specifications of all large users of conduit in this country such as the government, the railroads and large industrials, and thus break down the one manufacturing and installation standard of a wiring system, which, under the guidance of the N. E. Code has been recognized as the safest and most dependable wiring system for all types of building construction and building occupancy. Such a change as this would provide the opening wedge for breaking down all wiring standards for commercial, industrial, public assembly and residential buildings, as these are now made mandatory under the provisions of federal laws, state statutes and municipal ordinances of the principal cities in this country. Another important feature which provides identification of standard electrical rigid conduit is that of its smooth interior finish. Following the zincing of the tube in galvanized and sherardized conduit and the cleaning of the interior surface of enameled conduit, a distinctly identifying finish of lacquer or enamel is applied by a special and separate process. This finish gives a smooth and glass-like surface over which the conductors may be pulled without injury to their insulation.

DISTINCTIVE MARKER

The manufacturers have gone further to definitely provide that Underwriters' approved electrical rigid conduit shall be so clearly marked at the factory that when it is shipped into the field it cannot be mistaken for similar non-electrical material. To this end each length of conduit is labeled with an Underwriters' Laboratories' label showing the manufacturers' name and/or trade-mark. It is also mandatory that this label shall indicate to the user that the protective finish of the conduit is either zinc or enamel.

Recently the rigid conduit manufacturers have found it necessary to ask Underwriters' Laboratories for a specially designed inspection manifest for rigid steel conduit labels. This manifest may be reproduced only on the individual conduit manufacturers' label with black letters and border on a bright yellow background and is intended to assist inspectors in distinguishing listed and labeled rigid steel conduit from water pipe and other commercial pipe which is not inspected, to insure suitability for electrical use. The uniform manifest is included as a part of a manufacturer's complete label design which may be oval, round, or other shape and the space outside of the manifest will carry the manufacturer's name, address and other marking required by Underwriters' Laboratories' Standard for Rigid Conduit.

Rigid Conduit Installations. The National Electrical Code has long provided minimum rules as a guide to the installation of safe rigid conduit wiring. Probably the most important of all of these

are those making it necessary to ground the secondary conduit wiring system so as to guard against high voltage being impressed upon the secondary circuits of alternating current systems. The earliest editions of the code recognized an increased fire and shock hazard from high voltage circuits not formerly found on direct current wiring and as early as the 1908 edition of the N. E. Code, contained rules for mandatory grounding of metal wiring systems.

Recent revisions of the code have been particularly helpful as is indicated in the rules of the 1937 Code, Article 346, Rigid Metal Conduit. Section 3461, entitled "Scope," no longer refers to the voltage of a conduit system, thus there is no longer any voltage limitation on this method of wiring.

Section 3462, entitled "Use," places the first restrictions of the Code on rigid conduit installed in locations where exposed to corrosive fumes. Conduit may be used under all atmospheric and occupancy conditions except where the material from which it is made is subject to deterioration by corrosion. The code thus provides in Section 3463 as follows:

"If conduit is exposed to corrosive fumes of vapors such as may exist in some chemical works, metal refineries, glue houses, fertilizer rooms, hide cellars, salt storages, casing rooms, and similar locations, conduit and fittings of corrosion-resistant material suitable for the conditions shall be used."

It further states that if practical, the use of dissimilar metals throughout the system shall be avoided to eliminate the possibility of galvanic action. This new code rule establishes specific provisions of where and how a wiring method shall be used which has been needed in the N. E. Code from its inception. To cause general respect for and compliance with such rules the code must be equally specific and mandatory with every other method of wiring, whether that be of metal or non-metallic.

NEW MATERIALS DEVELOPED

Another new rule in the 1937 Code of the same character is that of Section 3464, Cinder Fill. This takes into account the practical fact that ferrous metals of any kind, and particularly rigid steel conduit, when buried in cinder fill or concrete, are subject to corrosion when moisture is present. These corrosion restriction rules have proven good rules in protecting the public using the metal wiring systems and they have had also the practical effect on rigid steel conduit, steel outlet box and fittings manufacturers of making them conscious of the limitations of their products and the need for them to initiate research and improvement in steel wiring materials. These rules, aided by consumer experience in the use of rigid steel conduit, have caused the rigid conduit manufacturers to set to work to develop a super-standard alloy steel conduit which we hope will permit its classification under code and Underwriters' Laboratories' requirements as a non-corrodible metal wiring system.

Equally as important as the conduit is the type of rubber covered conductors used therein. The rigid conduit raceway is always subject to a breathing action which in turn results in several degrees of condensation and for this reason the type of conductors and their insulation must be of a character that will withstand deterioration in the corrosive locations, especially where exposed in outlet boxes and cabinets. New developments in the manufacture of rubber covered wires and cables which have resulted from continuous research through recent years have convinced wire manufacturers that heating of conductors when run concealed in metal raceways definitely limits the safe carrying capacities of all such wires and cables.

Any code rule which provides where and how wiring materials and systems shall be used is definitely contributing to safer and better wiring. In accordance with the same line of reasoning if proposed code rules are adopted which ignore the industry, inspector and public experience with wiring in hazardous locations, theatres and motion picture houses and similar hazardous occupancies over the period of the last 40 years, and permit in these locations any method of wiring approved in the N. E. Code, then our national standard for wiring installations will be discredited and immediately federal, state and municipal authorities will have to abandon the use of this code.

Code Represents Sound Experience. The great value of our National Underwriters' Code today is that it represents the broad industry and public experience of 50 years based on sound engineering and practical mechanical and electrical values. The only weak spots that have crept into it in recent revisions have been those prompted by commercial expediency rather than sound engineering practice in the use of electrical service. This is surely evidenced by proposals to cheapen wiring both in manufactured materials of a cheap and flimsy type and the character of their installations.

The rigid steel conduit manufacturers are doing everything possible to improve conduit both from the standpoint of manufacturing and installation. We are now engaged in revising the standard for threads on rigid conduit and couplings. We have a committee at work on conduit elbow and nipple standards and very shortly we shall publish a revised Industry Standard for Standard Rigid Steel Conduit, Zinc-Finished, which will represent the last word in manufacturing and the field experience of electrical inspectors, contractors and workers. Without the aid of all of these groups and particularly the members of the I. A. E. I., this new Standard for Rigid Steel Conduit would not be possible. As the engineer and representative of the Rigid Steel Conduit Association, which is the industry organization of all rigid conduit manufacturers, I want to express this association's appreciation of the valuable help and co-operation your members have given us in helping to improve

rigid steel conduit. We are always at your service and we wish to help you with your problems in every way possible.

WANTED: DETECTORS OF PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 572)

sense of inferiority. The German people wanted to feel superior again and they accepted the gesticulating mountebank as their leader because he promised them triumph.

In a democracy the individual citizen must be constantly on guard against propaganda. He may ask himself certain simple questions that would help to put him on guard against the constant gesture of untruth and specialized pleading.

Who is speaking?

Whom does he represent?

Who is paying him?

Does he represent whom he is saying he represents?

To whose self-interest is it that you as a citizen should do as he suggests?

This JOURNAL has great faith in the general high level of the intelligence of the American worker. We believe American workers are not fools and gulls, fall guys and illiterate hicks. We hope we are correct, for nothing can save us now as we face the avalanche of propaganda except the general good sense of our citizens.

ECONOMICS BENEATH WAGES AND HOURS BOARD

(Continued from page 577)

Mr. Lubin: "That is a question of the trend of prices in these specific industries, and the evidence is to the effect that prices in the industries that cut their wages the most did not necessarily go down. Where they did go down, they did not go down any more than for other products. I think we must bear in mind, too, that during this period there were plants in these industries that actually increased their wages and were continually in business in competition with these other fellows. They lost some of their business, but they still continued in operation in competition with the wage cutters."

"The manufacturers who maintained their wages in the silk and rayon business during this period suffered a loss of approximately 5 per cent in volume. Those who cut their wages by an average of 2½ per cent or more increased their business by approximately 48,000 man-hours.

"In this industry, also, the wage cutter got the business."

"I want to point out one further fact in regard to the silk and rayon industry. The largest wage cuts took place most frequently in the establishments that already paid the lowest wages in 1935 under the code, and took place most infrequently in the establishments that had the highest average wages in 1935. This is another evidence of the fact that it was the low-wage firms that took advantage of the situation by cutting their wages still further."

"The third case is the cotton textile industry. In this industry, the total volume

of employment over the year increased about 15 per cent. The average number of people employed, however, increased only 5 per cent. The industry as a whole is to be credited with an attempt to maintain standards of hours and hourly earnings in the face of wage cutting that gave the wage cutter a competitive advantage. The total number of man-hours worked in the establishments covered by the bureau increased from 7,200,000 in April, 1935, to 8,200,000 in April, 1936. All groups of establishments shared in this increase. Even those that increased wages showed an increase of 5 per cent in volume, but the various groups did not share equally.

"Relative to the total national volume of business in this industry, there was a loss of competitive position in the establishments that had increased hourly earnings. Their gain, 5.3 per cent in volume of business, is to be contrasted with 23 per cent in the volume of business for the 94 establishments that cut hourly earnings from 2½ to 7½ per cent. And the 18 companies that cut hourly earnings of their workers by 17 per cent or more increased their volume of business by almost 58 per cent."

"I would like to point out, incidentally, that both in the cotton textiles and in the silk and rayon it was not the small firms that were always the great offenders. There were many large firms that cut their wages, and just as many increased their wages or left them where they were. And similarly, there were many small firms that increased wages. We cannot generalize on that in those industries it is the small fellow who has been solely responsible for cutting wages. You have good and bad among the small just as you have among the big."

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 611)

Carl Ronfeldt, L. U. No. 245

Initiated March 14, 1935

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Carl Ronfeldt, who departed from this life too early; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family in their hour of sorrow and sadness our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased Brother that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOUIS HESS,
FRED BALLINGER,
EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Committee.

Orie Bates, L. U. No. B-110

Initiated April 5, 1938

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Orie Bates; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to a most loyal and devoted member, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread on the local union's minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
JOHN HOY,
Committee.

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(Continued from page 583)

1931 or 1932, although we note that the data follows the actual power production (Curve B) more closely in 1931 than it did in 1932, when we had reports from twice as many locals in the public utility field.

In comparing the curves for electric power production and the employment of our utility members, we see at once two striking facts—first that there has been an increasing spread between the two since the middle of 1935, and second that the two curves still follow each other closely up and down, from month to month, despite the increasing spread.

A third fact which we learn from a study of Curves A and B (utility employment and power production) is that while the latter continued its steady rise from early 1933 to mid-1937, average employment reached its maximum in July, 1936, and has tended to ease off slightly since that date.

*Average No. of Days Worked
(Utility Members)*

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1935 | 232 |
| 1936 | 247 |
| 1937 | 240 |

TECHNOLOGICAL JOBLESS ARRIVE

There can be only one explanation of the sudden development of a spread between the two curves during the last two and one-half years, after having moved so closely together for a long period of time. That explanation is that the increased demand for power during the post-depression revival has induced the utility companies to install heavier-duty generating equipment, to modernize and to make technological improvements (automatic substations, to name one), so that additional power may be produced without a proportional increase in the number of man-hours of labor required to produce it.

The great increase in public utility expenditures for additions and new extensions in recent years bears out our contention.

*Utility Expenditures
For New Construction*

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1935 | \$193,000,000 |
| 1936 | 290,000,000 |
| 1937 | 455,000,000 |
| 1938 (est.) | 473,000,000 |

The above figures were published in the *Electrical World* for January 15, 1938, the official publication of the electric power and light industry. In regard to recent increase of output the *Electrical World* further states:

"The power industry has been able to attain the efficiency that permits lower rates, in part, by steadily disposing of more kilowatt-hours per employee. In 1937 this reached 412,000, and this was greater than in 1936 by 3 per cent. During the period from 1929 to 1935, in-

clusive, the utilities had turned out between 306,000 and 377,500 kwh. per year per employee. Fortunately the wholesome growth in output has warranted having within 5½ per cent as many employees as in the peak year of 1929."

So here we have a picture of a greater power output in 1937 than in 1929 (121 billion kwh. vs. 97 billion), with fewer employees to produce it.

The I. B. E. W. has no kick with the power companies for making technological improvements. It is a necessary part of American progress. We have no kick as long as it does not mean the extending of depression-caused unemployment into technological unemployment for utility employees.

When that occurs, we feel that it is no longer progress. The utility companies claim to be making a saving to the consuming public, through greater efficiency and lower utility rates. There is grave danger as to the nature of the saving, however, if at the same time the consuming public is made to bear the burden, either directly or indirectly, of providing for the displaced labor which fails to find employment elsewhere.

In 1937 the utilities produced 3 per cent

more power, per employee, than in 1936. In 1937 the records of I. B. E. W. members show a decrease of 3 per cent in the amount of employment which they obtained.

Our warning lies here, in the two curves, A and B, of the chart. The experiences of the years 1938 and 1939 will probably be decisive as to the future course of employment for persons engaged in the utility industry. We ask ourselves, the utility industry, and the consuming public: What is that course to be, uphill or downhill? And now is the time to ask it—now, before history has already placed its indelible stamp upon the record, and upon the lives of those concerned.

Statistics which enable us to foresee our problems, and thus prepare to meet them in advance, are worth far more to us than can ever be told. They also enable us to sit around the conference table with our employers and present our case with facts at our finger-tips to prove our points. The members of the I. B. E. W. are learning to appreciate the value of actual employment records, and are using this means of strengthening their position before employers to a greater extent every year.

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FOR E. W. B. A.

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TO OCTOBER 10, 1938**

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| B-1... | 435806 436105 | B-9... | BM 455001 455250 | B-83... | BM 272276 272348 | B-180... | 81046 81166 | 275... | | | |
| B-3... | AJ 4746 4800 | B-9... | BM 487501 487670 | B-83... | B 302046 302090 | B-180... | B 274884 274888 | B-276... | 223281 223355 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 4821 4878 | B-9... | 401251 401282 | B-83... | 345738 345750 | 185... | 190171 190236 | 277... | 209865 209866 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 5001 5024 | 10... | 250086 250101 | B-83... | 385812 385834 | 186... | 784327 784339 | 277... | 294830 295000 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 5201 5211 | 10... | 436974 436975 | B-83... | 426313 426659 | 187... | 517183 517200 | 277... | 433638 433641 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 5401 | 16... | 221168 221250 | B-83... | 426893 427500 | 190... | 498013 498048 | 278... | 4019 4028 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 6621 8942 | 16... | 526501 526540 | B-83... | 875897 876017 | 191... | 583171 583190 | 278... | 28997 28998 | | |
| B-3... | AJ 9001 9338 | B-17... | 337063 | B-86... | BM 6843 6858 | 193... | 95401 95693 | 278... | 82730 82756 | | |
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| B-3... | AJ 9801 9843 | 26... | 149566 149681 | B-86... | 179447 179916 | 194... | 673421 673460 | 290... | 521159 521160 | | |
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| B-3... | D 431 438 | 28... | 913269 913351 | B-95... | 310693 310700 | 197... | 307209 | B-302... | 886751 886790 | | |
| B-3... | D 614 621 | 30... | 235423 235437 | B-95... | 330120 330190 | 197... | 436857 436876 | B-305... | 456751 456786 | | |
| B-3... | EJ 462 544 | 32... | 244492 244493 | B-95... | 458092 458099 | 200... | 40553 40553 | B-305... | 794685 794700 | | |
| B-3... | EJ 636 665 | 32... | 814433 814498 | B-101... | 284939 284942 | 200... | 241171 241270 | B-309... | 85951 85962 | | |
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| B-3... | EAp 716 757 | B-36... | 84182 84223 | B-105... | 291321 291335 | B-202... | B 455817 456000 | B-312... | 103444 103500 | | |
| B-3... | EAp 819 866 | B-36... | BM 274078 274095 | B-105... | 611725 611728 | B-202... | 489001 489003 | B-317... | 918974 918999 | | |
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| B-3... | H 1503 1540 | B-38... | 809076 809180 | B-109... | 291604 291606 | B-202... | 688238 688240 | B-323... | 207959 207963 | | |
| B-3... | H 1601 1629 | B-38... | 822218 822668 | B-110... | 569876 569886 | 208... | 47385 47401 | B-325... | 151932 152165 | | |
| B-3... | H 1801 1821 | B-39... | BM 213190 213192 | B-110... | 434730 435000 | 208... | 452946 452951 | B-326... | 897613 897620 | | |
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| B-3... | I 1096 1200 | B-39... | 428475 428478 | B-110... | 516001 516247 | 210... | 131206 131250 | 326... | 296814 296814 | | |
| B-3... | I 1260 1356 | B-39... | 459001 459219 | B-110... | 903739 903791 | 210... | 302251 302379 | 329... | 222616 222616 | | |
| B-3... | I 1401 1537 | 41... | 97099 97106 | B-111... | 76991 77003 | 211... | 12418 12419 | 329... | 282201 282217 | | |
| B-3... | I 1601 1652 | 41... | 150751 150772 | B-113... | 43529 | 211... | 135136 135170 | 329... | 897613 897620 | | |
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| B-3... | I 2001 2047 | 41... | 834207 834223 | B-113... | 934804 934805 | B-212... | 21450 21455 | 332... | 49146 49147 | | |
| B-3... | J 469 496 | 41... | 910943 911250 | B-114... | 215254 215257 | B-212... | 51269 51280 | 332... | 875824 875894 | | |
| B-3... | J 634 700 | 42... | 973768 973770 | B-117... | 77338 77365 | B-212... | 106176 106189 | 333... | 291794 291942 | | |
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| B-3... | OA 18492 18537 | 46... | 384447 384457 | B-124... | BM 330932 330963 | B-212... | 639776 639867 | 338... | 778635 778646 | | |
| B-3... | OA 18601 18618 | 46... | 581846 581860 | B-124... | 417286 417328 | 213... | 248168 248749 | 339... | 815151 815206 | | |
| B-3... | OA 18939 18962 | B-48... | 191792 191810 | B-124... | 471751 472080 | 213... | 412209 412291 | 340... | 200683 200687 | | |
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| B-3... | BFM 1901 2000 | B-48... | 649647 649650 | 125... | 314382 314388 | 214... | 486729 486729 | 343... | 40892 | | |
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| B-3... | BL 25201 25425 | B-50... | 222347 222353 | 129... | 902774 902789 | 217... | 490754 490771 | 345... | 234257 234274 | | |
| B-3... | BL 25601 25607 | B-50... | 353486 353595 | B-130... | 30596 30750 | 222... | 109357 109363 | 345... | 450935 450936 | | |
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| B-3... | BL 26401 26459 | 53... | 355853 355940 | B-130... | 98251 98311 | 224... | 826246 826290 | 349... | 8861 9000 | | |
| B-3... | BMQ 2750 2800 | 53... | BM 459130 459216 | B-130... | 299755 309765 | 225... | 88219 88223 | 349... | 1271 12981 | | |
| B-3... | BMQ 3238 3254 | 54... | 351383 351416 | B-130... | 270128 27134 | 225... | 770975 770980 | 349... | 139862 140055 | | |
| B-3... | BMQ 3605 3652 | 55... | 164044 164070 | 131... | 2765 2822 | 226... | 92276 92328 | 349... | 305641 305646 | | |
| B-3... | BMQ 4401 4413 | 55... | 202093 202097 | 133... | 401618 401636 | 229... | 512579 512594 | 350... | 401704 401716 | | |
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| B-3... | BM 28472 29182 | B-56... | 384301 384318 | B-138... | BM 262232 26230 | 231... | 445578 446543 | 352... | 522111 522210 | | |
| B-3... | BM 29201 29467 | B-56... | 510587 510600 | 139... | 407075 407076 | 231... | 438079 438087 | 353... | 65788 66127 | | |

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| 380-- | 907701 907729 | 499-- | 176931 176938 | 620-- | 330622 520120 | 716-- | 916801 916840 | B-830-- | BM 462751 | 463091 | |
| 384-- | 5006 5016 | 499-- | 331834 331835 | 620-- | 520105 520120 | 716-- | 299251 299263 | B-830-- | BM 464398 | 465000 | |
| 385-- | 81509 81523 | 499-- | 521251 521324 | 622-- | 584835 584839 | 717-- | 608250 | B-832-- | B Ap 16894 | 16895 | |
| 388-- | 94997 95003 | 500-- | 346090 346256 | 623-- | 213909 213933 | 717-- | 452449 452450 | B-832-- | BM 472655 | 473132 | |
| 389-- | 168089 168103 | 501-- | 98905 98946 | 625-- | 607811 607825 | 717-- | 232111 232115 | B-832-- | BM 473281 | 473775 | |
| 390-- | 154725 154774 | 501-- | 172116 172313 | 626-- | 519658 519663 | 719-- | 910335 910400 | B-835-- | 232650 | 232684 | |
| B-391-- | 411829 | 501-- | 640379 640646 | 629-- | 913891 913936 | 719-- | 297601 | B-835-- | B Ap 292509 | 292513 | |
| B-391-- | 530519 530530 | 505-- | 430445 430446 | 630-- | 494552 494563 | B-720-- | 575851 575863 | B-835-- | BM 303301 | 303308 | |
| 393-- | 430501 430511 | 505-- | 764923 764941 | 631-- | 165934 165970 | 723-- | 335460 | B-837-- | 176401 | | |
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| 394-- | 225890 225900 | 508-- | 828671 828713 | 632-- | 757795 757800 | 723-- | 56845 56922 | B-837-- | 982655 | 982669 | |
| 396-- | 505910 505943 | 509-- | 278261 278271 | 633-- | 269933 269941 | 724-- | 636924 636964 | 838-- | 208395 | | |
| 397-- | 72073 | 510-- | 490898 490905 | 633-- | 844326 844411 | 724-- | 290326 290545 | 838-- | 400466 | | |
| 397-- | 772881 772935 | 511-- | 75357 75380 | 634-- | 231867 231892 | 726-- | 80259 80268 | 839-- | 53668 | | |
| 398-- | 183136 183174 | 513-- | 403801 403803 | 634-- | 254314 | 728-- | 829736 829750 | B-839-- | 393861 394235 | | |
| 403-- | 787788 787795 | 513-- | 796766 796800 | B-636-- | BM 234331 | B-730-- | 72830 72885 | B-839-- | 511842 511874 | | |
| 405-- | 399048 399126 | 521-- | 931132 931234 | B-636-- | 909266 909288 | 731-- | 228488 | 840-- | 932023 932917 | | |
| 406-- | 892397 892418 | 522-- | 93929 93960 | 637-- | 288009 288024 | 731-- | 972324 972367 | 841-- | 787430 787438 | | |
| 408-- | 454571 454574 | 526-- | 244078 244085 | B-640-- | 15114 15118 | 732-- | 147968 148004 | 842-- | 104383 104435 | | |
| 409-- | 898798 898858 | 527-- | 46779 47000 | B-640-- | 326578 326588 | 734-- | 83020 83022 | B-843-- | 85250 85257 | | |
| 411-- | 78349 78386 | 527-- | 966428 966479 | B-640-- | 346611 346652 | 734-- | 290326 290545 | B-843-- | 572279 | | |
| 411-- | 453809 | 528-- | 20227 20250 | 643-- | 83045 83074 | 735-- | 83887 83900 | B-846-- | 282906 | | |
| B-412-- | BM 199138 199180 | 528-- | 44662 44665 | 646-- | 787759 787790 | 740-- | 529029 529038 | B-846-- | 386445 | | |
| B-412-- | B Ap 231471 231474 | 528-- | 453751 453814 | 648-- | 14525 14530 | 743-- | 1606 | B-846-- | 462805 462925 | | |
| B-412-- | 462001 462043 | 529-- | 815653 815661 | 648-- | 234948 235065 | 743-- | 592115 592136 | 847-- | 144254 144310 | | |
| B-412-- | 777899 777900 | 530-- | 793558 793563 | 648-- | 72169 72200 | 744-- | 279942 280036 | 848-- | 98576 98614 | | |
| 413-- | 192263 192301 | 532-- | 468046 468114 | 650-- | 201911 201953 | 744-- | 321716 321721 | 849-- | 104383 104435 | | |
| 413-- | 890542 890574 | 536-- | 246094 246098 | 651-- | 318320 | 747-- | 98483 98526 | 849-- | 437622 | | |
| 414-- | 94210 94250 | 537-- | 220353 | 651-- | 239334 239360 | 748-- | 132315 132381 | 850-- | 89552 89556 | | |
| 414-- | 305111 305114 | 537-- | 259430 259443 | 653-- | 399927 399953 | B-749-- | BM 291230 291296 | 854-- | 70000 70026 | | |
| 414-- | 439097 439101 | 539-- | 652019 652039 | B-657-- | BM 249908 | B-749-- | 371783 371960 | 854-- | 81352 | | |
| 415-- | 143891 143895 | 540-- | 698639 698672 | B-657-- | 404401 404415 | B-752-- | 264011 264041 | 857-- | 234827 234835 | | |
| 415-- | 514402 514418 | 544-- | 153207 153260 | B-657-- | 515094 515100 | 753-- | 122490 122543 | 858-- | 373416 373443 | | |
| 416-- | 473251 473280 | 545-- | 238718 238745 | B-658-- | 785842 785855 | 753-- | 325580 325580 | 859-- | 382855 382939 | | |
| 417-- | 267682 267743 | B-548-- | BM 261914 | 659-- | 389376 389383 | 755-- | 788583 788593 | 860-- | 84486 84511 | | |
| B-418-- | BM 242833 242839 | B-548-- | 791608 | 791612 | 659-- | 449488 449483 | 757-- | 845496 845514 | 860-- | 571977 | |
| B-418-- | 248344 | 549-- | 11904 11906 | 659-- | 780674 780684 | 758-- | 543751 543769 | 862-- | 336001 336017 | | |
| B-418-- | 444881 445036 | 549-- | 53744 53815 | 662-- | 773795 773821 | 758-- | 874471 874500 | 862-- | 687720 687750 | | |
| B-418-- | 776551 776554 | 550-- | 412091 | 664-- | 280887 281015 | 762-- | 248993 249000 | 863-- | 421792 421803 | | |
| B-420-- | 262233 262235 | 550-- | 520917 520933 | 665-- | 334580 334583 | 762-- | 403201 403206 | 864-- | 15378 | | |
| B-420-- | 274532 274620 | 551-- | 16927 16928 | 665-- | 613365 613370 | 763-- | 250137 | 864-- | 911915 911993 | | |
| B-420-- | BM 283323 283356 | 551-- | 68406 | 665-- | 748393 748458 | B-763-- | BM 301602 301614 | 865-- | 276289 276404 | | |
| B-420-- | 437972 437973 | 553-- | 399927 399953 | B-667-- | BM 167634 167794 | 763-- | 408301 408313 | 867-- | 90473 90484 | | |
| 421-- | 325961 325990 | B-554-- | B Ap 261119 | 549-- | 799183 799200 | 763-- | 799183 799200 | 870-- | 464368 464388 | | |
| 424-- | 76713 76724 | B-554-- | BM 265184 | 549-- | 773795 773821 | 764-- | 921021 921051 | 872-- | 769566 769570 | | |
| 426-- | 255270 255280 | B-554-- | BM 306901 | 549-- | 211751 211773 | 767-- | 360849 360898 | B-874-- | 527241 527243 | | |
| B-429-- | B Ap 291601 291610 | B-554-- | 771708 | 771724 | 668-- | 445049 445436 | 767-- | 432208 432214 | B-876-- | 281133 281183 | |
| B-429-- | BM 302101 302104 | 556-- | 787466 787494 | 671-- | 179974 179996 | 767-- | 788152 788163 | B-876-- | 295652 295735 | | |
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| B-429-- | 397534 397546 | 557-- | 198013 | 673-- | 561001 561015 | B-773-- | 99527 99584 | B-876-- | 780667 780718 | | |
| B-429-- | 904102 904180 | 557-- | 748935 748966 | B-675-- | 460764 460828 | B-773-- | 289801 | 882-- | 528487 528494 | | |
| 430-- | 195773 | 558-- | 95980 96000 | 677-- | 42961 42968 | 774-- | 777667 777767 | 884-- | 262031 262034 | | |
| 430-- | 791509 791536 | 558-- | 134251 134267 | 678-- | 242102 | 774-- | 553501 553539 | 885-- | 30776 30777 | | |
| B-431-- | BM 278673 278689 | 558-- | 230309 230325 | 678-- | 772666 772720 | 774-- | 881233 881250 | 885-- | 193041 193041 | | |
| B-431-- | 980551 980591 | 561-- | 941868 942090 | 680-- | 45635 45642 | 776-- | 289501 289557 | 887-- | 450027 450139 | | |
| 434-- | 240767 240772 | 564-- | 27094 | 680-- | 799862 799878 | 776-- | 768598 768600 | 889-- | 161282 161310 | | |
| B-435-- | B Ap 264928 264929 | 564-- | 229563 229574 | B-684-- | 874774 874942 | 776-- | 296230 296232 | 889-- | 370701 370760 | | |
| B-435-- | BM 364535 364552 | 567-- | 133833 133893 | B-684-- | 211751 211773 | 777-- | 286993 287009 | 890-- | 777575 777597 | | |
| B-435-- | 649257 649285 | 568-- | 54256 | B-684-- | 224962 | 779-- | 2363648 2363651 | 892-- | 795336 795346 | | |
| 436-- | 88370 88388 | 568-- | 296251 296274 | B-684-- | BM 280138 280157 | 782-- | 246471 246478 | 895-- | 183823 183844 | | |
| 436-- | 573774 573774 | 568-- | 336731 336750 | 685-- | 354047 354249 | 784-- | 233463 233494 | 895-- | 301867 301871 | | |
| 437-- | 66042 | B-569-- | 21863 | 686-- | 429670 429685 | B-785-- | BM 299772 299799 | 897-- | 78623 78652 | | |
| 437-- | 100435 100468 | B-569-- | 976219 | 689-- | 590892 590926 | B-785-- | 794716 794742 | 898-- | 419615 419616 | | |
| 438-- | 55952 559646 | B-570-- | 175549 | 691-- | 5476 5477 | 786-- | 103707 103733 | 898-- | 783522 783545 | | |
| 438-- | 166794 166800 | B-570-- | 258203 258225 | 691-- | 971667 971720 | 786-- | 425584 | 899-- | 566966 567000 | | |
| 438-- | 929101 929109 | 571-- | 950573 950577 | 694-- | 369864 369900 | 789-- | 793877 793885 | 899-- | | | |
| B-439-- | 505723 505730 | 572-- | 769983 770004 | 695-- | 78051 78094 | 791-- | 918653 918727 | 900-- | 87180 87194 | | |
| B-441-- | 471311 471322 | 574-- | 28387 28389 | 697-- | 51462 | 792-- | 795734 795756 | 902-- | 53586 53591 | | |
| B-441-- | 584541 584568 | 574-- | 121437 121500 | 697-- | 98195 98250 | 794-- | 175739 175740 | 902-- | 472561 472730 | | |
| B-441-- | 95934 95945 | 574-- | 529501 529558 | 697-- | 897089 897150 | 794-- | 425561 427230 | B-904-- | 102233 102256 | | |
| 445-- | 82398 824246 | 575-- | 491392 491396 | 697-- | 897089 897150 | 794-- | 580171 580201 | 910-- | 504260 504281 | | |
| B-446-- | 297010 297012 | 576-- | 519405 519409 | 700-- | 563873 563875 | B-795-- | 571679 571680 | B-905-- | B Ap 267664 267673 | | |
| 449-- | 27620 27621 | 576-- | 783004 783007 | 700-- | 563873 563875 | B-795-- | 571679 571680 | B-905-- | BM 305458 305519 | | |
| 449-- | 856627 856641 | 577-- | 57412 57413 | 701-- | 960656 960684 | 799-- | 435057 435077 | B-905-- | 379516 379532 | | |
| 450-- | 91978 9 | | | | | | | | | | |

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|
| 953-- | 328679 328681 | B-1061-- | 92251 92265 | | MISSING | B-9-- | 487607, | L. U. | NUMBERS |
| 956-- | 14576 14580 | B-1061-- | B 257429 257436 | 32-- | 814451. | 945834, | 716--360131, 289, 343. | | |
| B-957-- | BAp 72100 | B-1061-- | 852884 852900 | 53-- | BM 459207-210. | 16-- | 523744. | | |
| B-957-- | BM 399371 | B-1066-- | BM 109773 109996 | 55-- | 202089-092. | 26-- | 56899, 636943. | | |
| 958-- | 242888 242891 | B-1067-- | BM 177741 177750 | B-57-- | 196749-750, 277695. | 753-- | 122537. | | |
| 960-- | 511571 511577 | B-1067-- | 536251 536326 | 129-- | 662580. | 794-- | 472649. | | |
| B-962-- | BAp 262561 | B-1068-- | BAp 254713 | 131-- | 2772-773, 2821. | 32-- | 83621-622. | | |
| B-962-- | BM 283701 | B-1068-- | B 222305 | 152-- | 199441. | 799-- | 95319, 326, 349. | | |
| B-962-- | 769037 769044 | B-1071-- | 970738 970751 | 195-- | 256257-281, 291-306. | 824-- | 26751. | | |
| B-963-- | 314066 314078 | B-1072-- | 289731 289793 | B-201-- | 312753. | B-825-- | BM 351575, 467583, | | |
| B-965-- | BM 214413 214500 | B-1074-- | B 236791 236798 | 230-- | 36071. | 468015, | | | |
| B-965-- | BAp 291301 | B-1075-- | B 271111 271162 | 369-- | 481740. | B-826-- | 409174, 232, 308, | | |
| B-965-- | 429198 | B-1078-- | B 120264 | 372-- | 55286-287, 294. | 367, 495, 459627. | | | |
| B-965-- | BM 490501 490516 | B-1081-- | B 213175 231398 | 377-- | 12608. | B-828-- | 429688, 702, 471007, | | |
| B-965-- | 764254 764262 | B-1081-- | B 429876 | 420-- | 43797. | 009, 140, 171. | | | |
| B-967-- | 85679 85690 | B-1082-- | BAp 252552 | 429-- | 397541, 904180. | B-829-- | Mem 433964, 992, | | |
| 968-- | 95636 95669 | B-1083-- | BM 221712 | 437-- | 66040-041. | 434272, 292. | | | |
| B-968-- | 752710 | B-1083-- | B 221801 | B-482-- | 400510. | B-832-- | BM 401210. | | |
| B-969-- | 313098 313132 | B-1084-- | BAp 253008 | B-495-- | 306678. | B-837-- | 312195. | | |
| 970-- | 377650 377659 | B-1084-- | B 474751 474929 | 572-- | 769995-999, 770001, | 890-- | 777578. | | |
| 972-- | 492262 492273 | B-1085-- | BAp 253259 | 003, | 95-219956, 310686, 699. | 905-- | 305461, 480. | | |
| B-979-- | 930241 930247 | B-1085-- | BM 429829 | 590-- | 21185. | 916-- | 321912. | | |
| B-980-- | BM 257130 | B-1088-- | BM 486143 | 626-- | 519664-665. | 921-- | 58856, 474132, 152, | | |
| B-980-- | 267200 267210 | B-1090-- | B 62255 | 711-- | 786692-700. | 155, 162, 169, 173, 216, | | | |
| B-980-- | 788406 | B-1090-- | B 217960 218045 | 779-- | 263641-645. | 265, 447676. | | | |
| B-984-- | 381012 381028 | B-1091-- | B 532396 532419 | 795-- | 571678. | 957-- | 72105, 399239, 461. | | |
| B-987-- | BM 462001 462553 | B-1092-- | B 278817 278820 | 804-- | 401413-415. | 967-- | 572861. | | |
| B-987-- | BAp 73251 73263 | B-1092-- | B 363115 363152 | 813-- | 41895. | 991-- | 92906. | | |
| B-989-- | BM 285732 285760 | B-1093-- | B 255033 | B-815-- | 380107. | 996-- | 100710. | | |
| 991-- | 92906 92914 | B-1093-- | B 256281 | 889-- | 161298-309. | B-1002-- | 882339. | | |
| 991-- | 186699 | B-1095-- | B 680694 680728 | 893-- | 172204-208. | | | | |
| 991-- | 302523 | B-1096-- | BAp 64901 | 898-- | 419612-614. | B-1007-- | 329761. | | |
| B-992-- | BAp 260739 260740 | B-1096-- | BM 224899 | B-941-- | 257712. | B-1023-- | 28035, 039. | | |
| B-992-- | BAp 263858 263891 | B-1096-- | BM 465751 | B-945-- | 303620-624. | B-1030-- | 185460. | | |
| 995-- | 201077 201103 | B-1098-- | BAp 69870 | B-963-- | 314069. | B-1061-- | 257430. | | |
| 995-- | 797629 797700 | B-1098-- | BM 440124 | B-987-- | 73246-73250. | B-1074-- | 289740. | | |
| 995-- | 402001 402002 | B-1099-- | B 17131 | B-1020-- | 330714-715. | B-1076-- | 273686-690. | | |
| 996-- | 100700 100714 | B-1099-- | B 366053 | 1036-- | 266929-930, 670126- | B-1084-- | 474903. | | |
| 997-- | 260381 260393 | B-1105-- | B 178853 | 130, | 930087, 105, 107. | 1123-- | BAp 266521. | | |
| 997-- | 331203 331204 | B-1106-- | BAp 289212 | B-1081-- | 231386-390, 393-395. | 1141-- | 442529. | | |
| B-999-- | 292670 292680 | B-1107-- | BM 291751 | B-1082-- | 252554-555. | PREVIOUSLY LISTED | | | |
| B-1002-- | 882482 882574 | B-1108-- | B 61584 | B-1115-- | BAp 261610, BM | MISSING—RECEIVED | | | |
| B-1007-- | 329835 329920 | B-1109-- | B 238230 238332 | B-1116-- | 288016-020. | 32-- | 244487-490. | | |
| B-1010-- | BAp 2166 2235 | B-1109-- | BAp 259821 | B-1116-- | 209344, 403, 270602. | 38-- | 74611-620. | | |
| B-1010-- | BM 381591 381750 | B-1111-- | BM 6626 | B-1116-- | 768, 859. | 46-- | 384441-445. | | |
| B-1010-- | BM 442501 443479 | B-1111-- | BAp 260282 | 1131-- | 492769. | 48-- | 38976. | | |
| B-1013-- | 13646 13693 | B-1112-- | BAp 71750 | B-1083-- | VOID | 55-- | 202078-079. | | |
| B-1018-- | BM 308101 308159 | B-1112-- | B 439931 | B-1084-- | 215486. | 104-- | 284335-360. | | |
| B-1019-- | 226529 | B-1112-- | B 440190 | B-1085-- | 3093-311. | 412-- | 199153. | | |
| B-1019-- | 290915 290938 | B-1115-- | BAp 288021 | B-1086-- | 3804884. | 415-- | 514406, 414. | | |
| B-1020-- | 330663 330719 | B-1115-- | BM 296759 | B-1087-- | 375451. | B-418-- | 444915. | | |
| B-1023-- | 28031 28043 | B-1116-- | B 209756 | B-1088-- | 397541. | B-429-- | 397541. | | |
| 1024-- | 52355 52430 | B-1116-- | B 261696 | B-1089-- | 791523. | 340-- | 200587, .661 - 663. | | |
| 1029-- | 926592 926602 | B-1117-- | B 298853 | B-1090-- | 81705. | 366-- | 867551-563. | | |
| B-1030-- | BM 185441 185460 | B-1117-- | B 298860 | B-1091-- | 8346, 8462, 8466, 8525, | 369-- | 481593-610. | | |
| 1032-- | 160215 160229 | B-1118-- | B 605556 | B-1092-- | 8545, 8565-8568, 8721- | B-412-- | 414235, 237-238. | | |
| 1036-- | 266931 266936 | B-1120-- | BAp 891 | 8724, 8798, 8851, 9016, | 501-- | 590881-885, 890. | | | |
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| 1036-- | 672371 672402 | B-1123-- | BAp 266522 | 9249, 9308, 9318, 9512, | 539-- | 286980. | | | |
| 1037-- | 129904 129905 | B-1125-- | B 304263 | 9808. | 545-- | 238736. | | | |
| 1037-- | 648637 648740 | B-1126-- | BAp 259257 | B-3-- | A4H 300, 311. | B-446-- | 265199, 771721. | | |
| B-1041-- | BAp 67643 67700 | B-1126-- | BM 304858 | B-3-- | D 313, 320. | 558-- | 95984-9585, | | |
| B-1041-- | BM 442161 442500 | B-1130-- | BAp 57568 | B-3-- | EJ 533, 840. | 991, | 996. | | |
| B-1041-- | BM 465501 465750 | B-1130-- | BM 461862 | B-3-- | EP 719. | 134255-256. | | | |
| B-1041-- | 300751 301140 | B-1130-- | BM 528001 | B-3-- | H 1605, 1613. | 571-- | 53109. | | |
| B-1046-- | B 229258 | B-1131-- | B 492767 | B-3-- | I 1486. | 521-- | 436416-417. | | |
| B-1046-- | 787430 787457 | B-1135-- | B 492770 | B-3-- | J 496. | 539-- | 652031. | | |
| 1047-- | 631893 631919 | B-1135-- | B 270113 | B-3-- | OA 17318, 17327. | 545-- | 238736. | | |
| B-1048-- | 90062 90129 | B-1141-- | B 170176 | B-3-- | BL 22937, 23595, | B-554-- | 265199, 771721. | | |
| B-1049-- | 297002 297064 | B-1141-- | B 442519 | B-3-- | 23671, 23672, 23690, | 558-- | 95984-9585, | | |
| B-1051-- | BM 174999 175125 | B-1147-- | B 886386 886435 | B-3-- | 23970, 24092, 25219, | 991, | 996. | | |
| B-1052-- | BM 413311 413371 | B-1147-- | B 476251 476260 | B-3-- | 25232. | 134255-256. | | | |
| 1054-- | 801620 801625 | B-1154-- | B 880441 880500 | B-3-- | 28144, 28526, | 571-- | 53109. | | |
| 1057-- | 507392 507417 | B-1154-- | B 4800 | B-3-- | 28532, 28588, 28842, | 607-- | 85841, 168797, 804, | | |
| B-1060-- | 3660 3897 | B-1154-- | B 30991 30994 | B-3-- | 28878. | 626-- | 519666-668. | | |
| B-1060-- | B 248249 248261 | B-1154-- | B 665069 665101 | B-3-- | 687-727177. | 631-- | 165908, 933. | | |
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| B-1061-- | 1156-- | B-103080 | B 103089 | B-3-- | 77647. | 653-- | 399399, 943. | | |
| B-1061-- | 1156-- | | | B-3-- | | 700-- | 788486. | | |



Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

MODERN ENGINEERING? GO TO INDIAN MOUNDS

(Continued from page 585)

From this point the neck extends eastward more than 100 feet, with a slight curve to the north. Here begins the body of the serpent proper. Making a graceful curve to the south, then again to the south, and westward down a slight declivity where it meets a rise in the ground, then another graceful convolution is made up the declivity again to about the same level on which it starts. Here it folds around in another full convolution, and the tail follows with a long stretch to the southeast, terminating in a triple coil.

Directly in front of the serpent's mouth is a large oval. This oval is 120 feet long and 60 feet at its greatest width, measured from the outer edge of the earthen bank, which is about four feet high and 18 feet thick.

Many claim that this oval represents an egg that the effigy is about to eat, but theories vary greatly. The age of these wonderful projects is estimated anywhere from 5,000 to 50,000 years, but the best authorities believe between 10,000 and 12,000.

Think of the labor necessary to transport these tons of dirt by hand, in some locations for many miles, to mark a place of interment of a loved one! I wish that space permitted to give more details or describe some other types, but I am limited on wordage. If you should want to read more on this subject get in touch with your Editor and I will be glad to try to furnish you with the material.

These locations described are all state parks, and are open to the public at all times, with no admission charge. Picnic facilities are available in nearly all the parks here, and you are welcome to make use of them.

BLANK

82--180955.

567--133833-835.

996--100700.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—NOT MISSING

1088--486140.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Abe Glick helps us celebrate Thanksgiving with this excellent expression:

THANKSGIVING

While gunpowder's fumes are filling the air,
Temptin' to war the European nations;
Lacking but a spark to set off a flare,
To start most disastrous conflagrations,
There is, on this side of Atlantic's shore,
A peace-loving, humane-minded nation,
Whose atmosphere abounds as never before
With unity and co-operation.

While Europe's prejudiced people are being fed

With ideals leading to bloodshed 'n' chaos;
While helpless masses are boldly misled
By tyrants who defy all humane laws,
We're led and guided by a genial man,
A Master-Captain of undisputable skill;
A fearless leader who does all he can
To spread the gospel of peace and goodwill!

Let's express our praise in a heartfelt phrase,
And solemnly pray on Thanksgiving Day;
"Good Lord," let us chant, "Our request, oh, grant:
May such great leaders be with us to stay!"

A Bit O' Luck,
ARE GLICK,
Local No. B-3, New York City.

* * *

LET US WISH

If we could have the things we want
Just by making wishes,
I'll bet we'd have a-plenty
Served on silver dishes.

I'm sure that all the women
Would have lovely curly hair,
And a pair of cheeks, without color,
Would be very, very rare.

Do you think you'd ever see
Any ladies on the street
Without a perfect figure
For the gentlemen's eye to meet?

It would surely seem amusing
As you look around,
To see the men, their chests protruding,
Almost muscle bound.

Now, for the little children,
There's a hungry lot.
They'd make one big wish—
Mamma's on the spot.

B. J.,
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Edith and Doris on their rambles through the raw material of the JOURNAL sometimes get very much interested in the technical expressions used. Apparently something started a train of thought because they handed us the following:

WITH THANKS TO STANLEY HYDE

While on the floor the jitter-bug
Was shaking like a nutmeg grater,
The radio Brother smiled and said,
"A self-excited oscillator!"

Another of those Irish stories and it has a mighty grim humor.

—AND A PLEASURE, BEDAD!

An Irish tourist was walking through London seeing the many wonderful sights, and wandered into the center of Trafalgar Square where he noticed a victim of the Boer war, with both of his hands and legs amputated. The Irish tourist dropped a shilling into the cup.

"Oh, thank you, Paddy, it's rarely you Irishers give an Englishman money," the Tommy said.

"Aye," said the insulted benefactor, "But it's rarely an Irishman sees an Englishman so well trimmed as you are."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

FRIENDS

It makes no difference where I go,
I'll meet some old friend that I know,
I have friends here, I have friends there,
I have friends scattered far and near.
Most are old friends, some are new,
I have some friends on the Avenue.
It matters not where I may be,
Some old friend shakes hands with me,
With "Hello, Mac" here, "Hello, Mac" there,
"Hello, Mac," "Hello, Mac," everywhere,
From the time I leave home till I'm back again

To Nineteen Hammon Street, Portland, Maine.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,
L. U. No. 333.

* * *

Now maybe all our linemen members are not going to like this short, short story, but it's by one of them.

SUDDEN DEATH

Jimmy was a lineman,
Brave and bold.
Now he lies here,
Stiff and cold.

Did Jimmy touch
A wire hot?
No, my boy,
He did not.

Did he fall
From a tower high?
If I said he did
I'd lie.

So listen close,
My dear old friend,
I'll tell you how
He met his end.

Alas, poor Jimmy
Lost his life—
Because he dared
To sass his wife.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local No. B-702.

FOR INDIRECT LIGHTING

Seems like we have something new here on the Pacific Coast, though we didn't realize it till we read it in the paper. Our city hall in San Francisco was dark for three days while we were making a changeover in the lighting system—as the reporter put it, "from direct to indirect current."

C. H. ROHRER,
L. U. No. B-202.

* * *

SNAKES IN THE DAIRY

Another remarkable item from San Francisco. A dairyman living near that city found his milk yield was getting lighter all the time, and he had berated his cows for holding out on him, until one night he discovered a gopher snake coiled directly under the udders helping himself.

It seems that the cow never really cares who milks her, and would as soon have it done by a snake as by the dairyman.

The dairyman did some fast figuring to try to save his milk losses. He found that it takes about four hours to digest a pint of milk, so at about sundown he would go out and catch all the snakes that had been milking his cows when they were full and sluggish. Then—at least that's the way the story goes—he would run them through the wringer and get the milk back. The snakes are getting disgusted and are clearing out.

* * *

Some more interesting natural history.

IF PETS COULD TALK

If our pets had power to converse in Esperanto,
They'd probably stage a little voting show
To tell the housewives the "vacuum" must go.
To the housekeeper the cleaner is a useful thing,
But to the pets it appears a demon, about to sting;
A terror to them its screeching will always bring.

The cat will shape into an inverted U
For fear the monster will start him to chew,
To ward off attack he'll probably spit and "foo."

The dog will yelp as he lowers his tail
In terrific haste, lest his legs should fail,
He'll run for cover, around the furniture trail.

Even the canary on his perch will hush his song,
He'll bury his head in his feathers, fearing something wrong,
When this monster appears with his line-cord thong.

And the gold fish in their water-filled bowl
Will stop swimming and on the bottom will roll
Lest this creeping monster swallow them whole.

P. K.,
L. U. No. B-1010.

1938



† HEALTH †
GREETINGS

CHRISTMAS SEALS *help to protect your
home and family from tuberculosis . . . BUY and USE them on your Holiday mail*

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States